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EDITORIAL ROUNDUP

COVER—Brilliant and charming Norma Louise Childs is the only Negro ever to graduate from Manchester college, North Manchester, Indiana. Manchester college, a co-ed private institution controlled by the Church of the Brethren, was founded in 1889, and in 1932 was merged with Mt. Morris college, of Illinois.

Miss Childs, a cousin of Governor Hastie of the Virgin Islands, is a native of Marion, Ala., but while attending Manchester lived with her grandmother, Mrs. Mamie Childs, in Chicago. Miss Childs majored in sociology, with speech as her elective. During her freshman year, she was chairman of the race relations committee of the Christian Student Union; in her junior year, a member of the cabinet of the women's governing body; and in her senior year, one of the twelve students depicted in the college yearbook as "representative students" of Manchester.

•

HUGH M. GLOSTER is chairman of the Communications Center at Hampton Institute, Va., as well as author of the recently published *Negro Voices in American Fiction.*

•

FRANK S. HORNE is assistant to the administrator in the Housing and Home Finance Agency, Washington, D. C. Not only is Dr. Horne an expert on housing, but he is also well known as a poet.

•

CEDRIC DOVER (who reviews *The Lion and the Archer*, page 252) is already well known to Crisis readers as author of the provocative *Half-Caste*. He now teaches at Fisk university.

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COLLEGE and SCHOOL NEWS

THE NEW SCHOOL FOR SOCIAL RESEARCH announces that eighteen students have received the certificate of proficiency in public relations awarded by the New School to students completing the full training course in public relations and publicity, and for fulfilling other requirements during the past year. Among those receiving certificates were John R. Savoy, John D. Silvera, and Rufus W. Vanderpool, all of New York City.

J. Ernest Du Bois received his B. A. degree with honors at the ninety-eighth annual commencement of the UNIVERSITY OF ROCHESTER. Du Bois was recipient of the first scholarship award offered by the Rochester, N. Y. branch of the NAACP in 1944 to a boy or girl of that city having the highest scholastic standing.

MORGAN STATE COLLEGE held its eighty-first annual commencement exercises on June 7, with the Honorable Morris A. Soper, judge of the U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals, as the principal speaker. The summer school opened June 28 and will close August 6.

A record-breaking class of 375 students, from more than 26 different states, received degrees, certificates, honors and scholarships at the fiftieth annual commencement exercises of AGRICULTURAL & TECHNICAL COLLEGE (Greensboro, N. C.) held in June. Among the graduates were two recipients of the M. S. degree in rural education: Mrs. Alian Melton of Greensboro and James E. Coppage of Fayetteville. The commencement speakers were Dr. Harold H. Long, associate superintendent of schools, Washington, D. C., and Dr. Benjamin E. Mays, president of Morehouse college.

In his annual report to the board of trustees, President F. D. Bluford made a strong plea for a larger building program for the college, an incremental increase in salaries, and the equalization of the salaries of Negro college teachers, with those of teachers in white institutions, in keeping with training, skill, and services rendered.

One hundred graduates received degrees at the eighty-third commencement exercises of SHAW UNIVERSITY in June. Dr. Frank M. Swaffield, pastor of Calvary Baptist church, New Haven, Conn., delivered the main address.

Fourteen children of the university nursery school completed pre-school training and were graduated at the second annual commencement, with Dr. J. B. Davis of Fuquay Springs addressing the group.

Women graduates of Shaw will in the future be eligible for membership in the National Association of College Women, according to an announcement from President Robert P. Daniel.

A new university chapel valued at $50,000 was recently completed and dedicated. The dedicatory address was delivered by Dr. P. A. Bishop, president of the General Baptist State Convention of North Carolina. After the address there was a collection of $600.

A full program of activities for the summer months has been arranged at the university, and will include conferences on religious education in addition to the regular academic summer session. The summer session will extend over a ten-week period, with the first session beginning June 7 and ending July 12. The second session will run from July 13 to August 17.

Dr. Vishnu V. Oak, director of publicity at WILBERFORCE UNIVERSITY, has been granted a year's leave to take up duties as dean and assistant to the president, in charge of public relations, at Alcorn college, Mississippi.

Forty-fifth annual convention of the AMERICAN TEACHERS ASSOCIATION was held at Atlantic City, N. J., July 25-28. Theme of the conference was "Teachers and Children in America's Crisis."

Commencement address at ALCORN COLLEGE was delivered on May 17 by Hodding Carter, editor-publisher of the Delta *Democrat-Times*. President W. H. Pipes announces the addition of Julian Bell to the division of health and physical education at Alcorn.

LINCOLN UNIVERSITY (Mo.) reports an intersession enrollment of fifty-one teachers, the largest in the history of the intersession summer school. Designed primarily for faculty personnel which had to return to its duties in July, the six-week summer session this year offered classes in art, education, English, geography, government, history, mathematics, and physical education. U. S. Maxwell serves as director of the summer sessions.

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of in-service training for Negro intinerant teachers of vocational agriculture, cooperatively sponsored by Lincoln and the Missouri state department of agricultural education, convened at Lincoln in June. Twenty-one teachers were in attendance.

Other Campus activities include a series of workshop-demonstrations in elementary music education, the annual student-art exhibit, and the annual conference of vocational home economics teachers in June.

An infantry ROTC has been established at the COLLEGE OF EDUCATION AND INDUSTRIAL ARTS (Wilberforce, Ohio) as of July 1. The establishment of the unit was authorized by a general order from the Department of the Army.

Summer school opened at WEST VIRGINIA STATE COLLEGE on June 14, with a large registration of public school teachers as well as many veterans of World War II.

Seventh national aquatic school was held at the college July 7-17. The school offered courses in first aid, life-saving and water-safety, swimming and diving, small craft operation, and accident prevention. This school is made possible through the cooperation of the college and the eastern-area headquarters of the American National Red Cross.

Eighty-four candidates received the degree of Master of Social Work at the June convocation of the ATLANTA UNI-

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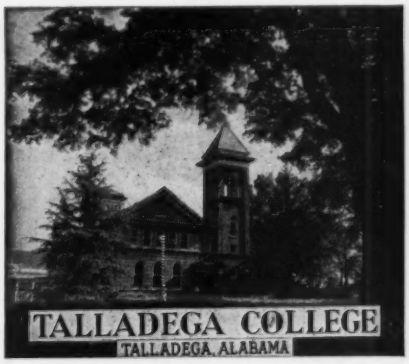

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VERSITY SCHOOL OF SOCIAL WORK. Of this group, one of the largest to be graduated at any one time, seventeen had completed their requirements in January, one in August of last year, and sixty-six at the close of the present academic year.

Six institutes designed for employed workers in the field of social work were a featured part of the summer session, June 15-August 13. Each institute ran for eleven days, not counting Sunday, as follows: Field work supervision, June 22-July 3; Psychological Implications of Child Placement, July 5-17; Social Work Group, July 5-17; Current Trends in Medical Social Work, July 19-31; and Trends in Community Organization with Youth, July 19-31.

Dr. Rufus E. Clement, president of ATLANTA UNIVERSITY, was among the eleven alumni receiving the merit award at the annual celebration of alumni day at Northwestern university in June. The award is given "in recognition of worthy achievement which has reflected credit upon Northwestern university and each of her alumni." Dr. Clement earned his M. A. at Northwestern in 1922; his Ph. D., in 1930.

Dr. Virginia Lacy Jones, director of the university school of library service, has been elected to the office of secretary-treasurer of the American Association of Library Schools, an association made up of the faculties of the thirty-four accredited library schools in the United States.

Celebrating its fifteenth anniversary this year, the Atlanta university summer theatre offered six weeks of summer stock and seminars under the direction of Dr. Anne M. Cooke of Howard, who organized the dramatic unit in 1933. Serving with Dr. Cooke on the summer theatre staff were Baldwin Burroughs, director of drama at Tillotson, and Owen Dodson, poet and playwright and associate professor of English at Howard. Elmer Rice, noted playwright and stage director, acted as consultant.

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fourth annual Baptist Ministers Conference July 6-9. Theme of the conference, under the direction of Rev. Lucius M. Tobin, was "The World of God and the World of Man."

Fifty-three degrees were awarded at the SPELMAN COLLEGE commencement on June 7, with President John W. Davis of West Virginia State delivering the main address.

Gloria Davis received the Seymour Finney award of $15 for maintaining the highest scholastic record during four years; Gladys M. Turner, the Lucinda Hayes recitation award of $10; Edna Whittaker, the Jerome award for creative achievement, $50; Irene M. Jones, the Eula L. Eagleson award of $5; Ernestein Walker, the Lucy Upton prize of $12; and Jacqueline Larkins, the Alma A. Oakes memorial award of $5. The full-tuition scholarship award, which is provided by Trevor Arnett, chairman of the board, and goes annually to a member of the junior class, was won by Pinkie Rose Garden of Philadelphia.

Sixty-seventh general alumni association anniversary program was held at FISK UNIVERSITY on May 30, with Dr. Henry E. Hampton, of St. Louis, delivering the principal address. Greetings were brought by President Charles S. Johnson.

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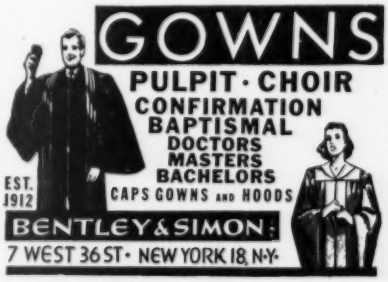

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By their own sweat and blood and sacrifice and sheer ability our young men and women year after year have forged ahead. Every class, year after year, has its quota of members of ability who need only a chance to get ahead, establish themselves, and make their contribution to the nation and to the world.

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HONOR GRADUATES *of Talladega college. L. to R.: Lucille Simmons, economics and sociology; Donald McCullum, history; Bufordyne Westbrooks, English; Melba Thomas, biology; and Abner T. Rice (Inset), mathematics.*

of both races, and saving Meharry Medical College. Actually, however, the measure stands condemned on at least seven grounds: first, it is unconstitutional; second, it is an effort to get around the mandates of the Supreme Court; third, it is a stratagem to place segregation on a regional basis; fourth, it is an attempt to delay or prevent passage of the recommendations of the President's committees on Higher Education and Civil Rights; fifth, it is uneconomical; sixth, it is a means of continuing inferior educational services to Negro students; and, seventh, it exposes all-Negro regional schools to political manipulation and control.

Let us briefly consider these seven points in the order named. To begin, the compact is unconstitutional. According to the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution, state universities must provide equal opportunities for white and Negro students. In its present form, therefore, the compact could not relieve any signatory state of its constitutional responsibility to provide graduate and professional schools within its borders for Negro students if it affords such institutions for white students. For example, Tennessee could not fulfill its constitutional obligations by compelling a Negro student from Chattanooga to attend a regional medical school in Texas while a white student from the same city attends the state Medical School in Memphis.

Second, the regional proposal is nothing more than legal legerdemain designed to circumvent Supreme Court mandates requiring each state to give within its own borders equal education to Negro students. After the Gaines decision in 1938 the southern states sought to maintain segregation in higher education and still satisfy the high court through such devices as the provision of "differential" scholarships to northern schools, the establishment of seedy all-Negro professional schools, and the admission of Negro students to certain courses on a non-discriminatory basis at the University of Maryland and the University of West Virginia. The recent Sipuel decree requiring the southern states to make prompt arrangement within their borders for the equal education of Negro students or to admit them to so-called white institutions literally frightened the Dixie die-hards out of their wits. Thus the regional school plan, which primarily involves maintaining state universities for whites and setting up regional schools for Negroes, is simply a last-ditch effort to by-pass the edicts of the Supreme Court.

Third, the compact represents a daring maneuver by the signatory states to obtain congressional sanction for the extension of jim-crow education to the regional level. If this artifice had succeeded, supporters of the measure would have gained a point in support of their case in the inevitable legal battles before the Supreme Court. "It would be very beneficial," as Senator Morse pointed out during Senate debate, "to have this compact approved by Congress for use later in arguments before the Supreme Court."

Fourth, the regional bill embodies a clever attempt to delay or avoid implementation of the recommendations of the President's Commission on Higher Education and the President's Committee on Civil Rights. Both of these committees denounced segregation with ample proof and in positive terms.

Fifth, the compact would not effect maximum economies. The southern states are financially unable, either singly or jointly, to provide equal education within the framework of segregation. A dual school system not only increases the cost but also diminishes the caliber of education in those states which are paradoxically least able to bear the expense. Even if the compact were approved and implemented, it would especially be a waste of limited southern funds, in view of the small number of students who would now be in attendance, to establish first-class all-Negro regional schools in such highly specialized fields, to name only a few, as forestry, chemical engineering, and veterinary medicine.

Sixth, the compact is another version of the separate-but-equal subterfuge that invariably results in the unequal treatment of Negro citizens. Segregated facilities for the training of Negroes are always inferior in buildings, equipment, curricular offerings, library holdings, and teachers' salaries. Such makeshift institutions as the Negro law schools of Texas and Oklahoma conclusively demonstrate that southern politicians, even when faced with a fiat of the Supreme Court, may not be trusted to make equal provision for Negro students. For example, on May 24 during a District Court hearing in the Sipuel case, both Dean H. Page Keeton and Professor Henry H. Foster of the University of Oklahoma Law School testified that in their opinion the Langston University Law School for Negroes is not equal to the University of Oklahoma Law School. Professor Foster said: "In my opinion, the two schools are not comparable, let alone substantially equal. It (the Langston school) is a fake, fraud, and deception. It is an attempt to avoid a clear-cut mandate of the United States Supreme Court. It is cheap political chicanery. I think it is time the Attorney General of Oklahoma should attempt to uphold the Constitution of the United States which he has been avoiding for the last six months." Only the most deluded person can possibly believe that Dixie demagogues, who have never intended to do what they pretended to do about educating Negroes, now honestly purpose to equalize the quality and quantity of graduate and professional op-

portunities either in the existing state schools or in the proposed regional universities.

Seventh and finally, the compact would expose all-Negro regional schools to manipulation and domination by politicians. Under the terms of the proposed measure, a southern board of control would have the authority, following appropriate legislation by the contracting states, to establish, acquire, develop, operate, and maintain segregated regional schools of such type and character as the states may deem necessary, advisable, and proper. These schools could be terminated at any time by unanimous action of the states, and any signatory state could withdraw upon two years' notice. These stipulations and related considerations suggest that all-Negro regional institutions would be subjected, on a larger scale, to the whims, inequalities, and injustices that frequently prevail on the state level.

Meharry as Regional School

The first specific recommendation made by southern politicians for implementing the pact is to take over Meharry Medical College, now experiencing financial difficulties and already offered to southern states as a regional institution for the medical, dental, and nursing education of Negro students.

It is to the discredit of the Meharry board of trustees that this $8,000,000 institution was ever offered to southern states for joint operation and support in the event that congressional approval could be gained for a system of segregated schools. This offer, coming a few days after the Supreme Court decision in the Sipuel case holding that each state must immediately provide within its boundaries equal education for its citizens, involves the pandering of a distinguished professional institution. Those who are responsible for the destiny of Meharry should not be proud of the ignominy of having made this school available as a beachhead for the regionalization of jim-crow education in the southern states.

It is likewise to the discredit of the Meharry administration that two of its officers have espoused regional education on southern terms. Dr. M. Don Clawson, president of Meharry, and Dr. D. T. Rolfe, executive secretary of the Meharry Alumni Association, went to Washington to give their help to politicians trying to steamroll the bill through Congress. Disregarding the protest of citizens throughout the country, Clawson reportedly affirmed, prior to the shelving of the compact by the Senate, that Meharry would become an area school: "We are going to have regional support after July 1, 1949, and Congress will approve it, and the State Legislature will appropriate to the budget, taking over the load that the foundations have carried since 1938." Clawson's general attitude indicates his opinion that Negroes will get segregated regional education whether they want it or not, but the cocksure prexy may be surprised to discover that many Americans are equally as determined that racial barriers in tax-supported schools shall fall in this country.

Acme

SETTING A PRECEDENT—*Leading the Harvard university commencement procession, June 10, are graduating class first marshal, Ray A. Goldberg (Left of Fargo, N. D., and Chester M. Pierce (Right) of Glen Cover, N. Y. Second marshal Pierce became the first Negro in the history of Harvard to serve as marshall at commencement. Previously, he was the first Negro to compete against white athletes in an intercollegiate sport south of the Mason-Dixon Line.*

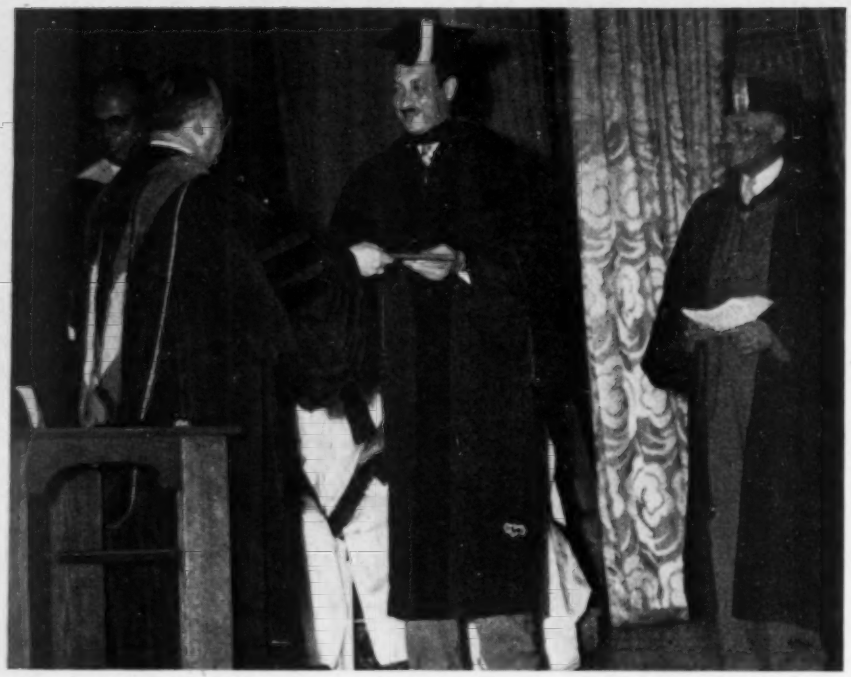
The distinctive contribution of Rolfe, Clawson's collaborationist, was to be the only Negro to appear before the Senate judiciary subcommittee in behalf of regionalism.

Despite the present financial emergency, it is doubtful that Meharry will have to close as soon as southern politicians predicted because of the recent failure of the Senate to ratify the compact. Educational foundations, the alumni, and other well-wishers of Meharry would hardly turn a deaf ear to pleas for generous emergency support if key administrative officers were as busily engaged in the quest of such help as they are in the effort to turn the school over to the southern states. In any case, the State of Tennessee, which has the responsibility to provide equal educational opportunities for its citizens, would hardly let the school shut down because of lack of funds; and the local government and private citizens would certainly attempt to insure the continued operation of Meharry's Hubbard Hospital, whose closing would result in serious overcrowding of Nashville's general hospital facilities.

Bar Segregation

The inescapable problem of the southern states is to provide equal graduate and professional training for Negro students. The obvious solution to this problem is to admit them to existing tax-supported institutions in each state. As the President's Commission on Higher Education points out, "there will be no fundamental correction of the total condition until segregation legislation is repealed."

Segregation and equality are incom-



HONORARY DEGREE—*Thurgood Marshall, NAACP special counsel, is shown being presented with a copy of the degree of Doctor of Laws by Dr. L. H. Foster, president of Virginia State College.*

patible bedfellows. If regional schools are necessary in order to effect economies, then the compact should be amended, as Thurgood Marshall stressed during Senate hearings on the bill, "so as to guarantee that there will be no distinction as to race, creed, color, or sex of students, faculty, and administrative officers." As Marshall further stated, "The only way to get equality is for people to get the same thing at the same place and at the same time."

There is little doubt that white teachers and students would accept Negroes in classrooms in the South just as calmly as they do in the North. Whites and Negroes have already made harmonious adjustments in the departments in which they are associated at the University of Maryland and the University of West Virginia. Moreover, many students at the University of Texas, the University of Oklahoma, the University of North Carolina, and the University of Florida have already taken a stand against jim-crow education. Students at the University of Texas and the University of Oklahoma have already demonstrated in favor of the admission of Heman Marion Sweatt and Mrs. Ada Sipuel Fisher, respectivelly, and there is an NAACP chapter at the former institution. In its annual meeting earlier this year, the interracial North Carolina Student Legislature voted down a proposal submitted by Duke university in endorsement of regional schools. Furthermore, a group of students at the University of Florida adopted a resolution denouncing the March 4 meeting of the southern Governors' Regional Council in Gainesville as "undemocratic" because its sponsors "advocate an unjust and inequitable system of education in the South." The resolution also stated: "This meeting can only further hatred and prejudice, and our university will inevitably be stigmatized by the meeting of this group." The forthright position of these students stands in sharp contrast to the undemocratic maneuvers of certain southern politicians and Meharry administrators.

Strategy and Counter Strategy

With typical Bourbon disregard for the equalitarian provisions of the Constitution and Supreme Court decrees, southern governors and key educators are now stubbornly going ahead with plans to inaugurate regional schools in September. Asserting that congressional approval of the compact is desirable but not necessary, sponsors of the measure now say that southern states will make agreements with each other to contribute their pro-rata share of the operating expenses of a regional school owned by any one southern state. They further declare that southern states might separately make contracts with Meharry to contribute toward the school's operating expenses in exchange for training students. It has also been announced that the Regional Council will undertake a $100,000 survey to determine accurately the need for regional schools for whites and Negroes in fields of higher education.

The apparent determination of southern politicians to activate segregated regional schools means that enlightened citizens must be more alert than ever before to utilize existing opportunities in southern higher education and to block attempts to crystallize segregation in American life. The NAACP may be depended upon to team with other national organizations in the campaign against segregation and to wage the legal fight all the way from local courts to the nation's capital. With all their power and influence, however, national agencies cannot by themselves win the war for freedom. Citizens and organized groups of both races must also do their share on the local level.

There are at least four steps that should be taken to hasten the realization of full democracy in American higher education.

First, qualified Negro students should take advantage of existing opportunities in such institutions as the University of Maryland and the University of West Virginia.

Second, qualified Negro students should apply for admission to tax-supported graduate and professional schools of the states in which they reside.

Third, trustees, administrators, teachers and students in so-called Negro institutions, while working tirelessly to improve these facilities, should never accept segregation in principle. On the other hand, they should, as rapidly as possible, rid these schools of segregation and open their doors to qualified white students. Lincoln of Pennsylvania and Howard are now leading the way in admitting qualified white students. In this connection it is encouraging to note, in a survey conducted by William N. Smith of Shaw university prior to the spring conference of the Atlanta All-Citizens Committee on the Southern Regional Education Plan, that 19 of the 27 polled Negro college educators registered disapproval of the principle of segregated universities, even if well-planned and well-operated. This impressive majority opposing a dual school system refutes the oft-advanced contention that Negroes prefer separate educational facilities.

Fourth, progressive citizens should

(*Continued on page 252*)

Edmund McDonald
Honors, Dentistry
Meharry

Melvin Sance
Honors
St. Philip's Jr.

Dorothy Mucker
Highest honors
Louisville Municipal

Ruth Mae Bolden
Honors
Alcorn

Maggie Palmer
Cum laude
Bluefield

Geneva Coleman
Magna cum laude
Virginia Union

The American Negro in College

1947-1948

WITH this issue we offer our thirty-seventh annual educational number containing statistics and information from Negro and mixed colleges and universities for the academic year 1947-1948.

Again we must preface our survey with the now hackneyed statement that it does not give a complete picture of either the Negro college student or the Negro college graduate. *The Crisis* has never claimed exhaustiveness for these surveys, and we know that not every graduate is included. The information set forth herewith has all been volunteered by registrars, deans, presidents, individuals, relatives, and the students themselves.

Many graduates, it seems, prefer not to be counted, and many attend obscure colleges which seem never to publicize their activities. Because neither they nor their college speaks up, we never know that such individuals have attended college and been graduated. Many graduates will not send their information until the educational number is published. Many schools, also, do not return our questionnaires.

We must again remind our readers that many of the larger northern and western colleges and universities do not keep statistics of their students by race. Among these are such institutions as Wayne, University of Pennsylvania, Cornell, University of Buffalo, Columbia, and Harvard.

The dean of the Harvard university graduate school of arts and sciences writes: "In the past, as you know, we have been glad to comply with your request and have traditionally kept some statistics about our Negro students in a very informal fashion. However, University lawyers now advise us that because of the Massachusetts Fair Employment Practices Law we should not even keep informal records concerning any racial or religious group in our school." The Recorder of the University of Illinois writes as follows: "I regret to state that I am unable to provide the information requested. We do not maintain a record of the race classification of our student body." Bowdin college says that it has "no way of ascertaining definitely whether some students are colored or not."

This means that much of the information from some of the white schools is volunteered, usually by the students themselves or their friends. It cannot, therefore, be considered official.

A registrar in one of the southern colleges raises the question as to the accuracy of the enrollment figures we publish annually for the Negro schools. He feels that *The Crisis* figures do not reflect the true enrollment of the Negro colleges because of the manner in which we ask the question about en-

Bennie Truitt, Jr.
Highest honors
Morris Brown

Bertha Ralph
Highest honors
Coppin Teachers

Mrs. Janie Wesley
Highest honors
Benedict

Maria Greaves
Honors, D. Hyg.
Meharry

Joseph A. Allen
Highest honors
S. C. State

Gertrude G. Jordan
Magna cum laude
Dillard

Robert P. Stewart
Summa cum laude
Fisk

Betty R. Jordan
Summa cum laude
Fisk

Celestine Frazier
Highest honors
Oakwood college

Boyd Johnson
Highest honors
American Baptist

Mrs. Dorothy Moorhead
Honors
Cheyney

James Vinson
Honors
St. Augustine's

rollment. He also feels that many of the smaller Negro colleges pad their enrollment figures by adding the students from their correspondence and summer school courses. This correspondent may be right about the inaccuracy of the enrollment figures sent in by some of the smaller colleges, but we doubt its general validity.

According to returns from our questionaires, there were 88,557 students of Negro descent enrolled in 1947-48 in American colleges, universities, and professional schools. The figures last year for the schools making returns was 74,095. Since a much larger number of schools failed to return questionnaires this year, this figure obviously is an understatement.

Of the eighty-eight thousand odd students enrolled in the various educational institutions, 5,635 graduated with bachelor's degrees; 451 with masters; 9 with doctor of philosophy; 1 with doctor of education; 1 with doctor of theology; 126 with doctor of medicine; 68 with doctor of dental surgery; 1 with doctor of jurisprudence; 37 with bachelors of laws.

Sixty-five of the M. D. degrees were conferred by the Howard university medical school; 58 by Meharry; and 1 each by Ohio State, Boston university, and Indiana university. Of the 68 dental surgery degrees, 38 were conferred by Howard; the others by Meharry.

Howard university continues to lead the Negro institutions in enrollment, with 5,614 undergraduates and a total of 7,231 in all schools. Tennessee A. & I. State Teachers is second with 3,114; A & T college, Greensboro, N. C., third with 3,012; Tuskegee fourth with 2,648; and Texas college fifth with 2,274.

Among the mixed-schools making returns, Boston university tops the list with an enrollment of 261 Negro students; Kansas university is second, with 237; and Indiana university third, with 235. Ohio State, which did not return enrollment figures for its Negro students, nevertheless, reports the largest number of recipients of bachelor and other degrees. From this, one infers that Ohio State still leads the mixed schools in the number of Negro students enrolled.

Atlanta university, a graduate school, had an enrollment of 471, and graduated 167 with masters' degrees.

According to our records, there were 9 recipients of the Ph. D. degree, distributed as follows: Ohio State, 5; University of Pennsylvania, 1; University of Pittsburgh, 1; University of Iowa, 1; and New York university, 1.

Detailed information and statistics:

Howard university lists the following ranking students: Alice L. McCoo, Summa Cum Laude, school of music; Taylor E. Major and James A. Overby, Magna Cum Laude, the schools of engineering and architecture; and B. Dabney Fox and Julius W. Robertson, Magna Cum Laude, the school of law. An honorary LL. D. was conferred upon Edwin R. Embree and Oliver Randolph; an honorary L. H. D. upon Mary Church Terrell.

Fisk reports four students graduating with Summa Cum Laude honors: Betty R. Jordan, Robert P. Stewart, Josephine A. Holloway, and Johanna B. Smith. Four honorary degrees were awarded.

Highest honor graduate at Livingston was Mildred Harper; at Langston, Napoleon Celestine; at Virginia State, Ruth H. Coles; at American Baptist, Boyd Johnson; at Miles college, at American Baptist, Boyd Johnson; at Miles college, Hiram S. Cleveland; and at Winston-Salem Teachers, Irma L. Wellman.

Ruby B. Martin was honor graduate at Johnson C. Smith, Berthea Ralph at Coppin Teachers, George Rawls at Florida A & M. and Joseph A. Allen at South Carolina State. Bluefield State reports Maggie Q. Palmer as highest honor graduate; Tougaloo, Benjamin Vines; Tillotson, Lula A. Schofner; Southern Christian, Effie L. Stamps; Voorhees, William F. O'Neal; Butler, Helen Wilson; and Tennessee A & I, Clarence B. Kimbrough and Clara Pinson.

Highest honor graduates reported at Morehouse are Lionel C. Barrow, Lawrence Bur-

Muriel Halsey
Highest honors
Morgan State

Mrs. Elsie Dodson
Cum laude
Storer

Mrs. Bessie Peterson
Honors
Oakwood college

Louise Harmon
Highest honors
Jarvis Christian

Addie Ponds
Magna cum laude
Shorter college

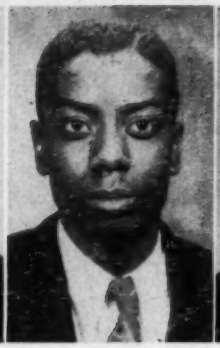
Roberta LaVarr
Highest honors
Morgan State

Glyneece Eustace
Highest honors
Stowe Teachers

Evelyn Thornton
Magna cum laude
Samuel Huston

Eunice Warner
Honors
Alabama A & M

Bernard Brown
Honors
Stowe Teachers



Herman Smith, Jr.
Honors
Knoxville

William Robie
Highest honors
Clark

well, Jr., Lief Cain, Carl Fuqua, Robert James, John Moreland, William G. Pickens, Truman Wallace, Charles Washington, Charles Boseman, Arthur Lee Clark, and Luritz Crequa.

Highest honor graduate reported at Lincoln (Mo.) is Ola W. Irvin; at A & M (Normal, Ala.), Eunice L. Warren, at Mary Holmes, Ida Lenoir; at Dunbar Junior, Juanita Walls; at Virginia Union, Geneva Coleman; at Benedict, Mrs. Janie Wesley; and at Dillard, Gertrude Jordan, Magna Cum Laude.

Wilberforce reports Eleanor Woodcock as the highest honor graduate, with the following as Cum Laude graduates: William Beard, Maxine Broyles, Joseph Chandler III, Eunice Johnson, Constance Robinson and Carl Richards. The university conferred an honorary D. D. upon Jonathan C. Brewer, Arlie R. Moresberger, and Hillard Saunders; and an honorary LL. D. upon Gaston Foote, J. H. Lewis, D. Ormonde Walker, and William Wilkes.

Jarvis Christian lists Verlin Harmon as highest honor graduate, with Dr. J. E. Walker, president of the Universal Life Insurance Company, as recipient of an honorary LL. D. Xavier university reports Madeline Woodfork and Elizabeth May as highest honor graduates. Bennie Truitt, Jr., is highest honor graduate at Morris Brown; Mary Donoho at LeMoyne; Irma Cheek at Hampton Institute; Gladys Lee Watson at Kentucky State; and Vivian Montague at Maryland State Teachers.

Talladega reports five honor graduates: Lucille Simmons, Donald McCullum, Buforlyne Westbrooks, Melba Thomas, and Abner T. Rice.

Highest honor graduate at Leland is Leon Smith; at Allen, Harold McFadden; at Philander Smith, Mrs. Lillie James Clay; at Knoxville, Herman B. Smith, Jr., and at Oakwood, Celestine Frazier.

James Young is highest honor graduate at Lincoln (Pa.); Ruth Mae Bolden, at Alcorn A & M; Martha Oates, at Barber-Scotia; Melvin Sance, at St. Philip's Junior; Beatrice G. Larkin, at A M & N (Pine Bluff).

Morris college reports Willie Cain as highest honor graduate; Fayetteville State, Eunice M. Wilson; Samuel Huston, Evelyn B. Thornton; North Carolina college, Gwendolyn Brownlee; State Teachers (Pa.), Mrs. Dorothy W. Moorhead; Morgan State, Roberta LaVarr; A & T (Greensboro, N. C.), Mrs. Dorothy McIver; Storer, Mrs. Elsie S. Dodson; and Paine, Bernice J. Tremble.

Cozette Juanita Carter is highest honor graduate at Miner Teachers; Eloise Morton, at Lane; and Milton W. Forte, at Jackson.

Meharry Medical college reports the following honor graduates: Julio Armando Ortiz-Quiñones, medicine; Edmund M. McDonald, dentistry; Erma M. Scott, nursing; Maria B. Greaves, dental hygiene; Julia L. Parker, clinical laboratory technology; and Lewis Eugene Watkins, Jr., dental technology.

Dorothy L. Mucker won highest honors at Louisville Municipal; Dean Mott, at Shorter college.

Bates college conferred an A. B. upon Theodore G. Hunter and Smith college the same degree upon Louise R. Arrington.

The University of Arizona conferred an A. M. upon Nathaniel J. Washington; the University of New Mexico, an A. B. in education upon Fred M. Strait and a M. A. upon Jeanette C. Miller.

One of the members of the 194th graduating class of Teachers College was Doris A. Richardson, of New Rochelle, N. Y., who received her M. A. in the field of physical education for the physically handicapped.

Clark university conferred an A. M. in psychology upon Vera A. Simpkins and an M. A. Ed. upon Mrs. Ella W. Griffin. Joseph H. Callender will receive his A. B., with honors in economics and sociology, on August 27. Robert H. Wicks, class of '50, made the dean's list at Clark with high scholastic standing.

Robert James Smith received a B. S. from Bradley university. David W. Bray and Norman Maybin received bachelor of arts degrees from Rutgers. Leroy W. Darkes, holder of a B. Sc. from Rutgers, received a M. Sc., with a major in electrical engineering. Bray was also a soloist with the Rutgers university glee club.

John C. Alnutt received the degree of master of arts from the University of Kansas. His thesis was "A First Semester Senior High School Course in American Literature Treated Reflectively in the Light of Historical Backgrounds."

Pacific Union college conferred bachelor of theology degrees upon Earl A. Canson and Major Cornelius White. Canon was third prize winner in the temperance oratorical forum, and White was included in *Who's Who Among Students in American Universities and Colleges.*

The University of Omaha conferred B. A.

Josephine Holloway
Summa cuma laude
Fisk

Johanna Smith
Summa cuma laude
Fisk

Dabney Fox
LL. B.
Howard Law

Levi Watkins
Highest honors
Meharry

Ida Lenoir
Honors
Mary Holmes

Clara Pinson
Highest honors
Tennessee A & I

James Fleming
Ph. D.
U. of Pennsylvania

Vivian Montague
Highest honors
Maryland State

Gladys Watson
Magna cum laude
Kentucky State

Victor Rodgers
Magna cum laude
Virginia Union

Mrs. Rosa Jenkins
First honors
Alabama State

Evangeline Allison
Honors
Clark

degrees upon the following: Evelyn Trigg, Willie Ashley, Grayce Bradford, and Marjorie Marshall; a B. Sc. in education upon Frank Wilkerson.

Macalester college graduated Walter Goins with a B. A.; Drew university graduated Calvin Edmunds, Claude Miller, and Felix Warren with bachelor of arts degrees, and Frank Walker with a B. D. degree.

The University of Nebraska conferred master of arts degrees upon Margaret Brown, Obbie Brown, John Favors, and a B. Sc. in education upon Annetta M. Smith. Ruth Norman received the degree of B. M. E. For the first time in the history of the university a Negro girl, Jeanne Malone, was one of the attendants to the May queen.

Helen Louise Kendrick received a B. Sc. degree from Briar Cliff college; at Loyola university a Negro student, Gordon Walls, was elected to be secretary-treasurer of the student body for the year 1948-1949.

Nine Negro students were among the 406 persons to receive degrees at the 67th annual commencement of Drake university. Geneva M. Looper, Fannie McGregory, and Jacquelyn Mease received bachelors of science in education degrees. Marietta Tillman was granted a bachelor of arts degree. A journalism major, she was a member of the *Times-Delphic* staff for three years. John W. Smith received a bachelor of fine arts degree.

Arthur L. Bryant was granted a bachelor of music education degree. Mamie Reese and Leo Brinkley were awarded master of science in education degrees. Herbert Shirley won a B. A. degree and inclusion in *Who's Who Among Students in American Colleges and Universities.*

Western Baptist Seminary conferred the degree of doctor of theology upon Maynard P. Turner, Jr. His field of specialization was Old Testament literature and interpretation. Mount Holyoke awarded the A. B. degree to Jeanne Armstrong of New York City.

At Harvard the business school conferred the M. B. A. degree upon Lucien Alexis, Charles Maxey, Charles Hatcher, Jr., and Frederick Douglas Wilkinson .

The following individuals graduated from Simmons college with the S. B. degree, Joyce Alexander, Lillie Bazzle, Ruth Edmonds, Bernice Freeman, and Patricia Mae Murphy; with the S. M. degree, Doris Houston and Mary Yates. Ruth Edmonds was elected to membership in the *Academy,* the Simmons honor society, in June, 1948.

About thirty Negroes were graduated from the University of Pennsylvania at their 192nd commencement exercises.

The doctor of philosophy degree was conferred upon G. James Fleming, race relations secretary of the American Friends Service Committee, in the field of political science. Eight of the graduates received degrees and certificates in social work from the Pennsylvania School of Social Work.

Those receiving the master of social work degree were Dr. Marechal-Neil Young, Ellen Bullock, Blanche Cowan, Ernest Goldsborough, Jeannette Greene, Monroe Hill, and Delma May. A vocational certificate was earned by Raymond Miller.

A master of business administration degree was earned by Broadus Sawyer in accounting, while a master of government administration was awarded to Irving Finley in local and state government administration.

Nine were graduated with the master of science degree in education: Frances Askew, Louise Bell, James Dawkins, Clarence Halstead, William Hudgins, Mildred Pierson, Mattie Holmes, Horatius Smith, Lois Wilson, and Mildred Wilson.

The M. A. degree was granted Joseph Applegate, Frederick Arnold, and Harold Dixon. William Perry was awarded a B. A. and Margaret Seamon a B. Sc. in education.

Ohio State University awarded the Ph. D. degree to John Syrus Alston, Roy Darlington, James Irving, Cornelius Troup, and Clara Henderson. Ralph Tyler was granted a bachelor of civil engineering degree; Stanley Willer, a doctor of medicine degree; and Robert Garrison a bachelor of science in pharmacy degree.

Ohio State awarded various types of master of arts degrees to the following: Lucy Adams, Annie Avery, Drue Culumas, Marion Curry, Rosetta Davis, Severne Frazier, John Hall, Christopher Handy, Bernice Haywood, Roberta Hodges, Emma Howie, Arthur Lawrence, Carl Marshall, Percy McWain, Edward Moore, William Perry, Louis Puryear, James Ramsoure, George Raney, Beatrice Turner, Vernel Smith, Rita Doss, George Dowdy, Anna Lanon, Howard Williams, Laura Wyatt, Herbert Augustus, Robert Davis, Grace Foster, William Goins, Noble Jones, Robert Moran, Alexander Washington, Thelma Erwin, Marye Jester, Robert Greer, Samella Sanders, Timothy

Dorothy Allen
Honors
Southern university

Barbara Robinson
Summa cum laude
Miner Teachers

Dean Mott
Summa cum laude
Shorter college

Cozette J. Carter
Summa cum laude
Miner Teachers

Doris Richardson
M. A.
Columbia

Arletta Schofner
Highest honors
Tillotson

Ola Irvin
Highest honors
Lincoln (Mo.)

Clarisa Madlock
Magna cum laude
Texas College

Clarence Kimbrough
Highest honors
Tennessee A & I

Milton Forte
Highest honors
Jackson College

Ruby Martin
Highest honors
Johnson C. Smith

Maynard Turner
D. Th.
Central Baptist

Taylor, Raymond Thomas, Elmer Booker, Willis Brown, Jean Franklin, Julia Hubert, Everett Jones, Lois Calloway, Henry Atwater, LaVerte Reed, and William Richie.

Queen Esther Fort, Charles, Saunders, and William Toler were awarded bachelor of laws degrees; and Lannie Marshal and Kenneth Smith, bachelor of engineering degrees.

Temple university awarded the M. B. A. degree to William Waters, Walter Harris, and Albert Wood; the B. Sc. degree to Anita Cornwell, Franklin Bower, Joseph Watlington, Jr., Enid Taylor, Marion Berry, Dolores Fairfax, Alice Ford, and Florence Johnson; the M. A. degree to Laura Nichols and Richard Long, the B. A. degree to John Collins, Julia McGraw, Maurice Russell, John Williams, Rufus Cox, Mary Lee, Frances Rainey, Earl Shorter, Elmer Taylor, Jr., and Beatrice Wooding; and a two year secretarial certificate to Bernice Howard.

The following individuals received the M. S. degree in education from Indiana university: Edmund Bolan, Joseph Carroll, Theodore Cooper, Oscar Edwards, Mrs. Hattie Jackson, Mrs. Gladys Moore, Mrs. Lee Shelburne, Charles Stout, Mrs. Vivian Taylor, Izeatta Van Leer, and Norma Woods; Mrs. Myrtle O'Shields and Charles Payne received the M. S. in physical education; James Clark, a M. S. in recreation; Mrs. Juanita Stout, a J. D.; and William Gilbert was awarded an A. M. in major education; Mary Powell and Naomi Thomas, an A. M. in social service.

The University of Kansas conferred a master of music education degree upon Nicholas L'Ouverture Gerren; a master of arts degree upon Luke Ponder; a master of science in education degree upon Matina Washington; and bachelor of laws degrees upon Everett Bell, Richard Gunn, and Evelyn Searcy.

Boston university conferred master of sacred theology degrees upon Rogert Alexander, Richard Hildebrand, and Samuel Weeks; a master of religious education degree upon Charles Blake; a doctor of medicine degree upon George Branche, Jr.; a master of laws degree upon Avon Williams; and master of arts degrees upon Albert Jefferson, George Kent, Richard Maxwell, Jr., James Oliver, Josephine Whitmire, and Roy Woods.

Boston university also conferred bachelor of laws degrees upon James Bailey, Eugene Beckford, Glendora McIlwain, Thomas Miller, and a master of laws degree upon Avon Williams.

Highest ranking graduate at Tuskegee is Doris L. Page. Miss Page was formerly in the WAC and while stationed at Fort Huachuca was director of WAC athletics. She was stationed for a while in England and later in France, where she attended the athletic school at the City University.

Norma Louise Childs, a cousin of Governor Hastie of the Virgin Islands, has the distinction of being the first Negro girl to graduate in the 52-year history of Manchester college, North Manchester, Ind. Miss Childs, a native of Marion, Ala., majored in sociology, selecting speech as her elective, and rounding out her program with a variety of extra-curricular activities.

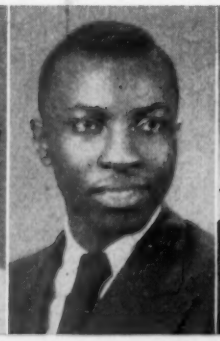
That her presence at the school had its broader implications is evidenced in the fact that there are now three other Negro students attending Manchester.

STATISTICS

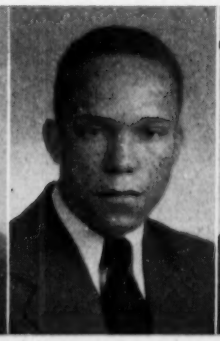
School	Number enrolled	A.B. or B.S.
Howard University	7,231	407
Tennessee A. & I. State Teachers	3,114	188
A. & T. College	3,012	243
Tuskegee Institute	2,648	171
Texas College	2,274	177
Morgan State College	1,811	209
Southern University	1,742	95
Hampton Institute	1,722	176
Florida A. & M. College	1,465	147
Virginia State College	1,442	291
Philander Smith College	1,313	58
Virginia Union University	1,164	156
Lincoln University, (Missouri)	1,029	78
Langston University	1,105	102
Xavier University	1,105	66
South Carolina State College	1,056	77
North Carolina College at Durham	1,053	107
Arkansas A. M. & N. College	1,050	138
Fisk University	1,023	241
Allen University	990	110
Morris Brown College	963	65
State A. & M. Institute	914	55
Morehouse College	893	113
Shaw University	893	93
Johnson C. Smith College	877	194
Clark College	849	107
Benedict College	842	125
Kentucky State College	799	70
Bluefield State College	659	51
Samuel Huston College	659	52
Dillard University	636	59
Tillotson College	633	55
Fayettville State Teachers College	628	159
Leland College	615	63
Miles College	612	37
Miner Teachers College	562	68
Morris College	553	65
Winston-Salem Tech	552	78
Lincoln University	551	61
Lane College	511	98
Livingston College	491	78

Beatrice Larkin
Highest honors
Shaw

Mrs. Esther Fort
LL. B.
Ohio State



George Rawls
Highest honors
Florida A & M



William O'Neal
Honors
Voorhees

Mildred Harper
Highest Honors
Livingstone

Ortiz Quinones
M. D., Honors
Meharry

Major White
B. A.
Pacific Union

Willie Cain
Highest honors
Morris college

James Young
Honors
Lincoln (Pa.)

James Hopson
Ph. D.
U. of Pittsburgh

Benjamin Vines
Highest honors
Tougaloo

Faustine Childress
Sum cum laude
M & N, Pine Bluff

Effie L. Stamps
Highest honors
Southern Christian

William King
Honors
West Va. State

Helen Wilson
Highest honors
Butler college

Mary E. Donoho
Highest honors
LeMoyne

J. D. amison
Honors
Shorter college

Mrs. Lillie Clay
Highest honors
Philander Smith

Julia Cosby
Honors
Meharry

Bernice Tremble
Honors
Paine

Erma Scott
Honors
Meharry

John C. Alnutt
M. A.
U. of Kansas

Dorothy McIver
Honors
A & T Greensboro

Juanita Walls
Honors
Dunbar Junior

Eleanor Woodcook
Highest honors
Wilberforce

Ruth Coles
Highest honors
Virginia State

Charles Todd
M. S.
U. of Kansas

Marian P. Brown
Honors
Lincoln (Mo.)

Julia Lacy
Honors
Maryland State

Dorothy Spivey
M. S.
Western Reserve

St. Phillips Branch of San Antonio College	483	
St. Augustine's College	470	48
Alcorn A. & M. College	446	59
Wilberforce University	438	43
Oakwood College	437	37
LeMoyne College	412	62
Paine College	395	32
Spelman College	394	49
State Teachers College	381	36
Tougaloo College	378	43
Talladega College	364	56
Jarvis Christian College	341	22
Knoxville College	302	45
Storer College	279	25
Dunbar Junior College	190	
Butler College	187	
Voorhees N. & I. College	175	
Coppin Teachers College	159	34
Barber-Scotia College	153	27
Maryland State Teacher's	144	24
Campbell College	110	10
Southern Christian Institute	74	
Gammon Theological Seminary	64	
Mary Holmes Jr. College	31	
American Baptist Theol	11	4
Total	87,283	5,635

School	Number enrolled	A.B. or B.S.
Boston University	261	8
Kansas University	237	11
Indiana University	235	15
Temple University	171	18
University of Omaha	73	5
University of Nebraska	50	1
Kansas Vocational School	44	
University of Arizona	38	
Rutgers University	27	2
Bradley University	25	1
Pacific Union College	17	2
Simmons College	16	5
University of New Mexico	16	1
Smith College	10	1
Harvard Business School	6	4
Macalester College	7	1
Aurora College	6	
Loyola University	6	
Mt. Holyoke College	6	1
Clark University	5	1
Beloit College	4	
Briar Cliff College	4	1
Bates College	3	1
Bowdoin College	3	1
Harvard School of Devinity	2	
California Institute of Technology	1	
Houghton College	1	
Drake University		7
Drew University		3
Ohio State University		45
Total	1,274	135
Grand Total (A.B.-B.S.)	88,557	5,770

HIGHER DEGREES

Master's Degree

School	
Atlanta University	167
South Carolina State College	102
Ohio State University	48
Howard University	43
Indiana University	17
Virginia State	14
Fisk University	13
North Carolina State College	12
Temple University	5
Harvard Business School	5
Gammon Theological Seminary	4
Univerity of Nebraska	4
Tuskegee Institute	3
University of Kansas	3
Clark University	2
A. & T. College	2
Simmons College	2
Xavier University	1
Hampton Institute	1
University of Arizona	1
University of New Mexico	1
Rutgers University	1
Total	451

HOWARD PROFESSIONAL SCHOOLS

School	Degrees conferred
Medicine	65
Dentistry	38
Law	31
Engineering & Architecture	22
Social Work	19
Music	17
Pharmacy	12
Religion	7
Total	211

GLORIA DAVIS
Highest honors
Spelman

MEHARRY MEDICAL SCHOOL

School	Degrees conferred
Medicine	58
Dentistry	30
Nursing	25*
Dental Assistant & Technician	25**
Clinical Laboratory Technician	7**
Dental Hygiene	6
X-Ray Technique	3**
Anesthesia	1**
Total	155

* Diplomas
** Certificates

DOCTORS OF PHILOSOPHY

John Cyrus Alston.....Ohio State University
Landry E. Burgess.....University of Iowa

MRS. LILLIAN BEAM
Phi Beta Kappa
Ohio State

Ray Clifford Darlington.....Ohio State University
G. James Fleming.....University of Pennsylvania
Clara A. Henderson.....Ohio State University
James O. Hopson.....University of Pittsburgh
James Lee Irving.....Ohio State University
Osborn T. Smallwood.....New York University
Cornelius Vanderbilt Troup..Ohio State University

DOCTOR OF EDUCATION

William Stewart Maize.....Rutgers University

DOCTOR OF THEOLOGY

Maynard P. Turner, Jr...Western Baptist Seminary

DOCTOR OF LAWS (J.D.)

Mrs. Juanita Kidd Stout.....Indiana University

OTHER DEGREES AND CERTIFICATES

School	Degree	Number conferred
Drew University	Bachelor of Divinity	1
Gammon Theological Seminary	Bachelor of Divinity	11
Indiana University	Doctor of Medicine	1
	Doctor of Laws (J.D.)	1
Knoxville College	Bachelor of Music	3
Lincoln University	Bachelor of Theology	3
(Missouri)	Bachelor of Divinity	1
Lincoln University (Pennsylvania)	Bachelor of Divinity	2
Livingstone College	Bachelor of Divinity	1
	Bachelor of Theology	3
Maryland State Teachers College	Associate in Arts	3
North Carolina State College	M. S. Public Health	14
	B. S. Library Science	22
	Bachelor of Laws	3
Ohio State University	Doctor of Medicine	1
Pacific Union College	B. A. Theology	2
St. Phillips Junior College	Associate in Arts	14
Shaw University	Bachelor of Divinity	4
South Carolina State College	Trade Certificates	224
Talledega College	Bachelor of Music	5
University of Kansas	Bachelor of Laws	3
	B. S. Journalism	1
	Bachelor of Music	1
	Certificate in Social Work	1
Virginia Union University	Bachelor of Divinity	8
Voorhees Juior College	Diploma	43
Western Baptist Seminary	Doctor of Theology	1
Xavier University	B. S. Pharmacy	9
	Bachelor of Philosophy	4
Total		456

HONORARY DEGREES

School	Degree	Number conferred
Allen University	Doctor of Laws	1
	Doctor of Divinity	3
Fisk University	Doctor of Laws	1
	Doctor of Science	1
	Doctor of Humane Letters	1
	Doctor of Literature	1
Gammon Theological Seminary	Doctor of Divinity	1
Howard University	Doctor of Laws	2
	Doctor of Humane Letters	1
Jarvis Christian College	Doctor of Laws	1
Johnson C. Smith University	Doctor of Divinity	2
Lincoln University (Pennsylvania)	Doctor of Divinity	3
	Doctor of Science	2
	Doctor of Laws	4
Livingstone College	Doctor of Divinity	4
Morris Brown College	Doctor of Laws	2
	Doctor of Literature	1
	Doctor of Humanities	1
	Doctor of Divinity	2
Morris College	Doctor of Law	1
Samuel Huston College	Doctor of Divinity	1
Shaw University	Doctor of Divinity	2
	Doctor of Humanities	1
Tougaloo College	Doctor of Divinity	1
Virginia State College	Doctor of Laws	1
Virginia Union University	Doctor of Divinity	1
	Doctor of Laws	1
Total		43

Grand total of graduates including A.B., B.S., Divinity, Master, Graduate, Professional, Doctor of Philosophy, Honorary, and miscellaneous degrees and certificates..... 7,097

"A Long Ways From Home"

By Frank Horne

An article-review of the first comprehensive book on the problem of Negro housing

SELDOM have author, subject and time met so fortuitously as in the publication this month of *The Negro Ghetto** by Dr. Robert C. Weaver. This analysis of the economic factors and resultant costs of enforced residential segregation appears immediately upon the heels of ringing decisions of the U. S. Supreme Court prohibiting judicial enforcement of racial restrictive covenants as contravening fundamental individual rights. Highlighting governmental responsibility, this book emerges in the midst of national housing debate in which the Congress of the United States hesitates to adopt the Taft-Ellender-Wagner general housing bill until it can decide the extent of public responsibility for the housing of the American people. This relation of government to the rights of the individual constitutes the prime issue of our day. It is Dr. Weaver's objective to supply the rationale of a program of action to resolve this issue in the housing of racial minorities. His thesis is that enforced isolation of Negroes and other racial groups into sharply defined ghettos constitutes a costly frustration of the forces whose free interplay is the American ideal. The U. S. Supreme Court has torn away the cloak of legal sanction from the keystone of the structure of residental segregation. It remains now to be seen whether or not public opinion at neighborhood, city, state and federal levels can become informed and vigorous enough to offer to all citizens, without regard to race, color or national origin, equal opportunity to bid for decent shelter in a free and open market.

In a sense this book has been in preparation over a decade. As a governmental official at federal and local levels, the author has wrestled with the problems of the racial ghetto. Through this period, a series of thoughtful articles have flowed from his pen seeking to define the economic and social considerations involved in the housing of minorities, to outline administrative approaches, and above all, to orient broad-scale attacks upon this problem within the framework of comprehensive city planning, urban development and governmental policy. The present work constitutes an expansion and fruition of these expressions into a comprehensive whole. With incisive though sympathetic scapel he lays bare the cancer of the racial slum, explores its etiology and pathology, its debilitating effect upon the health of the entire body politic, appraises the groupings of private and public endeavor to palliate, and lays down a course for treatment and healing.

Studies the North

This analysis concentrates on the North. The author advocates no regional approach to the problem. "But since this study is concerned with action as well as analysis, it pays most attention to that region where necessity, tradition and law suggest the greater posibility for immediate results. The space problem will force the North to deal with residential segregation." He traces the rise, development and implications of enforced residential segregation in cities like New York, Chicago, Detroit and Philadelphia. He follows the tides of Negro migration from the South and from the farm to the city incident to two world wars and witnesses the trend to the ghetto mount with the proportion of Negroes in the total population. He hammers away upon the thesis that the core of the problem of housing minorities is the irrepressible need for more living space. The policies and practices of both private endeavor and public enterprise are revealed as sometimes unwilling and often unable to cope with the hardening walls of the racial ghettos. Here and there he discovers sound and democratic trends and weaves them into a constructive plan of action in consonance with sound concepts of city planning and urban redevelopment. He takes his place beside mature exponents such as Catherine Bauer and Charles Abrams in support of the application of democratic principles to city development and the housing of all the American people.

Dr. Weaver is especially lucid in his analysis of the influence of governmental policy upon housing. He realizes the tremendous power of federal funds and credit already invested in operations of the Home Owners Loan Corporation, the home loan bank system, mortgage guarantee under the Federal Housing Administration program, secondary markets and direct public subsidy. He notes the expanding activities of state governments in New York, Illinois, and California and in a few cities. The expanding influence of governmental policy and procedure ramifies into every phase of house production and financing, neighborhood and city development. Too often, the adamant walls of the racial ghetto thwart the effectiveness of these programs in meeting the needs of Negroes and other racial minorities. He has some kind things to say about achievements of the public housing program and recent efforts of the Federal Housing Administration but catalogues objectively the dilemma of government in meeting the issues involved. "It should be observed that it is extremely difficult to develop a national policy on segregation governing Federally aided programs. In many states there are laws that sanction or require separate public facilities for white and colored Americans, and the Supreme Court has accepted the fiction of that impossibility, separate but equal facilities. In such a setting any Federal policy that has national application, as all Federal policies must, is sure to run into difficulties."

The book essays an objective economic appraisal of the effect of racial occupancy upon property values,

(*Continued on page* 253)

* Weaver, Robert C., *The Negro Ghetto*, Harcourt, Brace and Company, 1948, XVIII+404 pp. $3.75.

Along the N.A.A.C.P. Battlefront

ANNUAL CONFERENCE

Conference Meets in Kansas City: The 39th annual conference of the NAACP convened in Kansas City, Mo., June 22-27 inclusive, with headquarters in the St. Stephen Baptist church at 15th street and the Paseo.

More than six hundred delegates and alternates were in attendance from more than thirty states and from 2,000 to 3,000 people were in attendance at each mass meeting. "I spent last week in Kansas City attending the annual conference of the NAACP," writes J. M. D. in "'Twixt Us" in the *Buckeye Review*. "I have attended larger conferences, but none in which the delegates seemed more determined to carry on the struggle for first-class citizenship. And this was especially true of the delegates from the South."

This observation catches admirably the spirit which animated the conference and delegates.

Mayor William E. Kemp of Kansas City, who was to have welcomed the delegates and visitors at the opening mass meeting on Tuesday night, could not be present and he was replaced by City Manager L. P. Cookingham. Other addresses of welcome were given by Mrs. Esther Williams, vice-president, on behalf of the Kansas City branch; by Rev. S. H. Lewis, past president, on behalf of the Kansas City, Kansas, branch; and by Lillian Gines on behalf of the Kansas City youth council.

The keynote address opening the meeting, presided over by Carl R. Johnson, of Kansas City, was delivered by Roy Wilkins, assistant executive secretary.

Mr. Wilkins summarized some of the accomplishments of the Association during its thirty-nine years of existence, citing cases won in the U. S. Supreme Court from the removal of the Grandfather Clause in 1916 to the restrictive covenant victory of May 3, 1948. He reminded his audience that the Negro has won new allies among "young white people in the South. They are not in the majority, and they do not have the sounding board available to the Rankins, the Russells, Eastlands, the Clare Hoffmans and others among our valuable enemies, but they are there and their number is growing."

"From its birth thirty-nine years ago," explained Mr. Wilkins, "and without deviation since, the NAACP has insisted upon complete and absolute equality in the body politic. This is the goal we seek and nothing less—not one jot or tittle less—will satisfy us. We will not reach this goal tomorrow, but reach it we will, and we will not cease the struggle until we do.

Howell

ROY WILKINS, *assistant executive secretary, delivering the keynote address at the 39th annual NAACP conference, Tuesday night, June 22.*

"We shall continue to preach the gospel that there can be no democracy for anyone if rights are denied to any segment of the population."

He also paid tribute to President Truman for his courage on the civil rights issue. The report of the President's Committee on Civil Rights is the "greatest stimulant to our program" and "almost a duplication of the program of the Association." In speaking of the 80th Congress, Mr. Wilkins remarked that "it is a nice question as to whether the 'nice-talking-but-do-nothing' Republicans are worse than the 'bad-talking-and-do-nothing' Democrats."

The Wednesday night meeting began with a half-hour concert by the interracial choir of Fellowship House, 1462 Independence avenue, Kansas City. The choir, organized last September, was directed by Mrs. Raymond Maltby with the assistance of Dr. M. M. Queen.

The speakers at the Wednesday night meeting, presided over by Mrs. J. B. Morris, of Des Moines, Ia., were Oscar Ewing, administrator, Federal Security Administration, and Thurgood Marshall, NAACP special counsel.

Mr. Ewing declared: "To raise the standards of health, education, and security for the whole nation, we must raise it for the whole nation. And that means everybody residing within our borders. . . . In the U. S. Employment Service, under my supervision, special instructions have been issued to assure non-discriminatory handling of applicants for employment." He deplored the lack of an adequate program in education, housing, and health. Federal aid, he added, would do much to alleviate the sufferings of Negroes in these areas especially in the southern states. He likewise praised President Truman for his civil-rights program.

Speaking from the subject, "Restrictive Covenants and the Segregation Picture," Mr. Marshall lashed out at the Federal Housing Administration for drawing racial lines in underwriting home loans and urged that the conference pass a resolution condemning this discriminatory practice of the FHA. In commenting on the Supreme Court ruling barring restrictive covenants, he stated that devices are already being used to get around the decision. He enumerated some of these, such as the turning over of homes to neighborhood clubs, the buying in of a neighbor's property if the prospective buyer is regarded as undesirable as a neighbor, the filing of suits for damages against property owners who break restrictive covenants by selling to Negroes, and the use of social pressure to force out an unwanted neighbor.

Mr. Marshall also attacked the regional college plan as an effort to maintain segregation in state schools.

The Thursday evening mass meeting, presided over by Emory O. Jackson, of Birmingham, Ala., was addressed by Willard S. Townsend, international president, United Transport Service Employees of America, CIO, from the subject, "The Racial Picture Today."

Mr. Townsend said that the objectives of the NAACP and organized labor are one and the same: "They can

best be defined as a constant search to achieve human brotherhood and eliminate the many types of discrimination that are practiced by man against man."

When Dr. Will W. Alexander, of Chapel Hill, N. C., sent word that he could not appear his speech was read by Professor S. Ralph Harlow, of Smith college, Northampton, Mass. Dr. Alexander's speech lauded the civil-rights fight of the NAACP.

At the Friday night mass meeting, presided over by Jerry O. Gilliam, of Norfolk, Va., there were addresses by James Herndon, youth leader of Atlanta, Ga.; Dowdal H. Davis, of Kansas City, Mo.; and Charles H. Houston, chairman, NAACP national legal committee, Washington, D. C.

Herndon declared his belief that Negro youth will support the program of civil disobedience against segregation in the armed services.

"We are spending billions of dollars in aid to Europe in an effort to combat the influence of communism on the European mind," said Mr. Davis, "and yet we stupidly turn right around and give communism the most convincing arguments against democracy free of charge. . . . The most deep-dyed Communist, two weeks off the boat, can partake of the advantages of American hotels, restaurants, theatres and homes that are denied Negro citizens."

Attorney Houston attacked the basic purpose of the selective service act. "I am opposed," he asserted, "to a peacetime draft or universal military training under the present leadership of the armed services. First, because I do not believe either is essential to the safety of the country; second, because either would place Negro youth under the most reactionary elements in the country. Peace-time military conscription means that the country turns its youth over to a military caste which is not responsive to any democratic controls."

All business sessions of the conference were held during the mornings and afternoons. The Tuesday afternoon business session was devoted to organization of the conference. Wednesday morning there were regional meetings and discussions of the NAACP as an organization. Thurgood Marshall discussed "Outline of Structure"; Walter White, "The Board and its Committees"; Roy Wilkins, "The Departments and Officers"; and Gloster Current, "The Branches, Youth Councils and College Chapters."

Wednesday afternoon there were sectional meetings devoted to legal work and publicity, led by Thurgood Marshall, the legal staff, and Henry Lee Moon; lobbying, labor, veterans, led by Leslie S. Perry, Clarence M. Mitchell, Jr., and Jesse O. Dedmon; and branch administration and program led by Gloster B. Current, Daisy Lampkin, and the branch department staff.

Howell

AMONG THE VISITORS *to the conference were A. T. Walden, of Atlanta, Ga., one of the defense attorneys for the Ingrams, Mrs. Geneva Rushin (center), daughter of Mrs. Rosa Ingram, and Mrs. Eva Hoskins, of Americus, Ga., president of the Women's Auxiliary of the local branch.*

In addition to the regional meeting Thursday morning, there were discussions of political action: Theodore M. Berry, of Cincinnati, Ohio, talked about the "NAACP's Political Action Policy"; Henry Lee Moon, director of public relations, explained "What NAACP Political Action Can Accomplish"; and Leslie S. Perry outlined a "National Legislative Program." The afternoon session was given over to a sectional-meeting program similar to that of the previous day.

The Friday and Saturday morning sessions were similar to those of the previous days, with the exception of the presentation of the Thalheimer and Ike Smalls awards and an explanation of the NAACP church program by Rev. Walter P. Offutt, Jr., NAACP church secretary. The Thalheimer awards were presented by Dr. J. M. Tinsley, of Richmond, Va., a member of the board of directors, and Gloster B. Current, director of branches, to the following branches:

Class 1, branches without paid personnel, first prize, $100, to the St. Joseph, Mo., branch; second prize, $50, to the Birmingham, Ala., branch; honorable mention, $25, to the Colorado Springs, branch; mentions each to Long Branch, N. J., and Charlotte, N. C.; class II, branches without paid executive secretaries, first prize, $100, Norfolk, Va., branch; second prize, $50, Detroit, Michigan, branch; class III, state conferences, first prize, $100, South Carolina state conference; and second prize, $50, Texas state conference.

The first Ike Smalls award, a silver cup, was presented in person by Mr. Smalls to a representative of the Ridgeland, S. C., branch. This branch had shown the greatest percentage increase in membership, 552 percent, during the year.

The Sunday afternoon mass meeting in the Municipal Auditorium, at 13th and Wyandotte, marked the closing session of the conference. With Mrs. Daisy E. Lampkin, of Pittsburgh, Pa., presiding, the assembled delegates and visitors listened, first, to Dr. Edwin R. Embree, of Chicago, Ill., deliver the address presenting the 33rd Spingarn medal to Dr. Channing Tobias. In his speech, Mr. Embree reviewed the gains made on the civil rights front during the past year and reviewed the achievements of Dr. Tobias. He cited six points as to why he believes democracy is progressing in the United States. He listed among others, the unanimous decision of the Supreme Court in outlawing restrictive covenants, the continued action against discrimination in southern states, and the report of the President's Committee on Civil Rights. "These recent triumphs of democracy," he warned, "do not mean that we can relax the struggle. Our task is not to destroy; it is to fulfill. We must

Howell

MEMBERS OF THE TEXAS DELEGATION *in attendance at the 39th annual NAACP conference, Kansas City, Mo., June 22-27.*

realize the greatest of the promises that are America: opportunities rich and equal for all the people.",

In presenting the medal to Dr. Tobias, Mr. Embree read the following citation: "In recognition of his consistent role as a defender of fundamental American liberties this medal is being awarded to Dr. Channing H. Tobias. He brought to the President's Committee on Civil Rights intellectual vitality, courage, and the richness of his long experience in the field of race relations.

"Largely due to his persistence and clear insight the committee produced a report of historic significance in man's unending struggle for justice. Selflessly he has served his race, his church and his country in varied capacities, motivated at all times by a consuming passion for social justice."

In his acceptance speech, Dr. Tobias demanded the end of dual citizenship in this country, and especially the end of segregation in the armed forces and in education.

In the closing address to the 39th conference, Walter White criticized the Henry Wallace third party, the Republican party, and the 80th Congress. He said that the actions of the Wallace group would lead to the election of a more conservative group to the next Congress. The Republican party he accused of working with southern Democrats to defeat anti-lynching, anti-poll-tax, and other civil rights legislation of benefit to Negroes. The 80th Congress he accused of playing cheap and partisan politics "with almost total contempt for the welfare either of America or of the world."

"The major job ahead for intelligent Americans," he said, "is the wise, critical and non-partisan use of the ballot to stop the paralyzing trend toward reaction in the United States today. In 1946 many of you in this audience did not take the trouble to register and vote. In this apathy, you were joined by many others in organized labor, the church and other groups. What was the result? The election of the most ineffective Congress, particularly with respect to human rights, in the history of America. . . . The support of Henry Wallace, particularly among Negroes, is significant chiefly in its reflection of despair and disgust with the two major parties. This, despite the fact that Henry Wallace's brave words against discrimination tend to obscure his almost total failure and even refusal to do anything about segregation and discrimination in the Department of Commerce when he headed those departments."

Delegates to the conference voted to raise the minimum membership fee from $1 to $2 a year. This action was in the form of a recommendation to the national board of directors that the constitution be amended to admit the increase.

Three members were elected to the national nominating committee which nominates persons to the national board of directors, and three to the committee on conference procedure for the 1949 conference. Elected to the nominating committee were Mrs. J. E. Craft, of Dallas, Texas; Dr. J. L. Leach, of Flint, Mich.; and Harry T. Moore, of Brevard county, Florida. J. B. Harren, of Rocky Mount, N. C.; Dr. H. W. Williamston, of Idabel, Okla.; and Garfield Hillery, Jr., of Maywood, Ill.; were members elected to the committee on conference procedure.

The Association voted to hold its 1949 annual conference in Los Angeles, California. In accordance with a resolution passed at the conference, four decades of NAACP activity will be commemorated with a "year long celebration to inspire our membership, educate the public on our purpose, and raise funds to carry on the struggle."

The following are excerpts from major resolutions adopted by the 39th conference:

Political Action: Reaffirmation of the non-partisan status of the NAACP and vigorous opposition to the endorsement by the national board, the branches, or other subdivisions of the organization of any political party or candidate.

Civil Liberties: Demand for deeds that will make the Bill of Rights a reality in American life, such as federal legislation against lynching and the poll tax; abolition of discrimination and segregation in the national capital; abolition of the House un-American activities committee; opposition to the Mundt-Nixon bill; and implementation of the NAACP petition by UN.

Education: Opposition to segregated education and the regional plan of the southern governors, recently defeated in Congress.

Labor and Employment: Enactment of federal and state fair employment practice legislation; opposition to the Taft-Hartley law; support of collective bargaining and democratic trade unions; return of USES to federal control; and legislation to strengthen and improve social security.

Armed Services and Veterans: That the President immediately remove from office the Secretary of the Department of the Army for his refusal to end segregation and discrimination in the Army. Condemnation of both the Democratic and the Republican parties in the 80th Congress for their failure to end segregation and discrimination in the armed services.

That a conference of delegates from national and local Negro and interracial organizations in the United States be called to formulate plans to fight jim-crow in the army.

Help Celebrate

40th Anniversary of NAACP

1949 Annual Conference

LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA

July 12-17, 1949

KICK-OFF MEETING *of the Memphis, Tenn., branch at the inauguration of its 1948-membership campaign.*

Opposition to peace-time conscription and universal military training; condemnation of veterans organizations which refuse to admit Negroes to all of their activities on a basis of complete equality.

Veterans Administration: Strong condemnation of the present practice of the Veterans Administration in establishing segregated hospitals.

Housing: Support of the right of every American citizen to choose his own home and to move freely throughout his community, and support of only such legislation, federal and state, as forbids segregation. Support of a long-range, low-rental housing program.

International: That the American government strengthen UN to make it a more effective organization. Immediate UN implementation of the trusteeship and non-self-governing territories provisions of the UN charter. Commendation of the efforts of black folk in British West Africa and the West Indies to attain civil and economic freedom and political power.

LEGAL

Test N. Y. Covenants: The validity of restrictive real estate covenants was tested on June 10 in the New York Court of Appeals when Samuel Richardson, Negro home purchaser, asked the court to declare void, as against the state's public policy, these covenants already ruled unenforceable by the United States Supreme Court. This was the first test of these covenants in New York since the Supreme Court decision of May 3.

In 1946, Mr. Richardson contracted to buy a home in St. Albans, New York, from Mrs. Sophie Rubin. Several property owners who had signed an agreement to keep Negroes out of the area obtained a permanent injunction prohibiting the transfer. The NAACP, through its attorney, Andrew D. Weinberger, undertook the defense of Mr. Richardson.

The injunction, issued at a special term of the Supreme Court in Queens county, was upheld unanimously by the Appellate division last December. The present appeal is based on the United States Supreme Court's decision as well as upon a demand for invalidation of such covenants. The Supreme Court held restrictive covenants legal but unenforceable by state or federal courts.

Attack School Bias: Two Louisiana parish school boards have been charged with discriminating against Negro students in suits filed in the United States district court. The suits against the Orleans and Iberville parish school boards were filed by A. P. Tureau, NAACP attorney of New Orleans.

The Orleans parish board was charged with denying Negro children instruction in certain courses of study afforded white students. The suit also charged that modern and sanitary schools, such as those provided for white students, were not provided for Negroes, and that adult Negroes are barred from the public education program. In addition, the suit claimed that there would be no adequate secondary schools available for the 1,109 Negro children who will be graduated from elementary schools this year.

Ask for New Ingram Trial: The Supreme Court of Georgia was asked on June 14 to reverse the decision of Judge William M. Harper of Americus who on April 6 sentenced Mrs. Rosa Lee Ingram and her two teen-age sons to life imprisonment for the self-defense slaying of John E. Stratford, white neighboring farmer, on November 4, 1947.

Reversal of the decision and a new trial were asked on behalf of Mrs. Ingram and her sons by Austin T. Walden, local attorney and counsel for the Georgia conference of NAACP branches, and Edward R. Dudley of New York, assistant special counsel for the NAACP. The lawyers contended that no evidence to sustain the conviction was offered by the state at the trial. The Ingrams admitted the killing as an act of self-defense.

Mrs. Ingram and her two sons were convicted of first-degree murder by an all-white jury in a one-day trial in Americus on February 3. They were sentenced to execution in the state prison at Reidsville on February 27. A stay of execution was granted and lawyers argued a motion for a new trial before Judge Harper on March 25. He denied the motion but vacated his former sentence of death and handed down the sentence of life imprisonment.

Georgia Salary Case: The case of Samuel L. Davis and other Atlanta, Ga., school teachers for equalization of salaries was reargued in the United States district court in Atlanta on July 8.

The request of Judge E. Marvin Underwood for additional information followed his study of evidence and arguments presented in a six-day trial last November by Edward R. Dudley,

Oliver W. Hill, and Austin T. Walden, NAACP attorneys. The NAACP filed the suit in behalf of Mr. Davis and other Negro teachers in the Atlanta school system, who are asking for a pay scale equal to that of similarly qualified white teachers. Judge Underwood has asked for a re-argument in order to clarify certain classifications, personnel data, and the placements on the merit system scale which were adapted after the case was filed.

INDIGENES

Only Whites Americans: The Treasury Department's practice of reserving the designation "American" for white citizens alone has been challenged by Leslie Perry of the Washington Bureau in a letter to John W. Snyder, secretary of the treasury.

The Department's Bureau of Customs has sent out the following instructions for forms required of all Americans seeking passage for foreign travel:

"Native-born citizens of the United States of all Caucasian or white races, departing for permanent residence in a foreign country, should be recorded by race as 'American.' Other native-born citizens of the United States, viz: African (black), Chinese, Japanese . . . should be classed under their respective designations."

"From a fair reading of this instruction," Mr. Perry wrote, "one would conclude that if you were born in the United States and are white, you are an American. But, if you are a Negro, you are only a 'black'." Mr. Perry asked "why American citizens who happen to be colored are required by the Bureau of Customs to designate themselves as something other than American."

What the Branches Are Doing

IOWA: Sessions of the ninth annual Iowa state conference of branches were held in DES MOINES June 18-20. Because of the absence of the governor, greetings were extended to the conference by Chester B. Acres, state auditor. Gloster B. Current, of the national office, delivered the main address. A special citation was presented to Forrest Seymour, editor-in-chief of the Des Moines *Register and Tribune*, for his paper's long and persistent fight for the rights of Negroes and other minorities in Iowa.

Mrs. Rose Johnson, of Marshalltown, was re-elected president. Other officers named were Luther T. Glanton, Des Moines, first vice-president; Mrs. M. F. Fields, Waterloo, second vice-president; Mrs. C. H. Copeland, Council Bluffs, secretary; Mrs. Alice Hicks, Centerville, assistant secretary; S. Joe Brown, Des Moines, historian; Mrs. Delores Beard, director of junior councils; and Mrs. Viola Gibson, treasurer.

Delegates attended the conference from the following branches: Council Bluffs, Centerville, Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Fort Madison, Marshalltown, Mason City, Ottumwa, and Waterloo.

The annual Ike Smalls gold-cup award for the best achievements went to the Council Bluffs branch. Attorney S. Joe Brown, historian of the conference, is also one of the eleven members of the fifty-year-class of the University of Iowa to be present at the second one-hundred-years history of the university on June 5. He was decorated with a gold medal bearing his name and the seal of the university.

MINNESOTA: Annual membership drive of the DULUTH branch was opened on June 17 with a radio address by R. J. Simmons, branch secretary.

NEW YORK: Membership campaign of the youth council of the NEW YORK branch ran from May 15 to June 15, under the direction of Aurelio Sterling, Jr., vice-president of the council. On June 29, the council presented the youth council choir of Norfolk, Va., in a recital at the Salem Methodist church, 129th street and Seventh avenue. This recital was for the benefit of the Rose Lee Ingram defense fund.

OHIO: Membership campaign of the CINCINNATI branch officially closed on June 7, with more than 4,000 members added to the rolls.

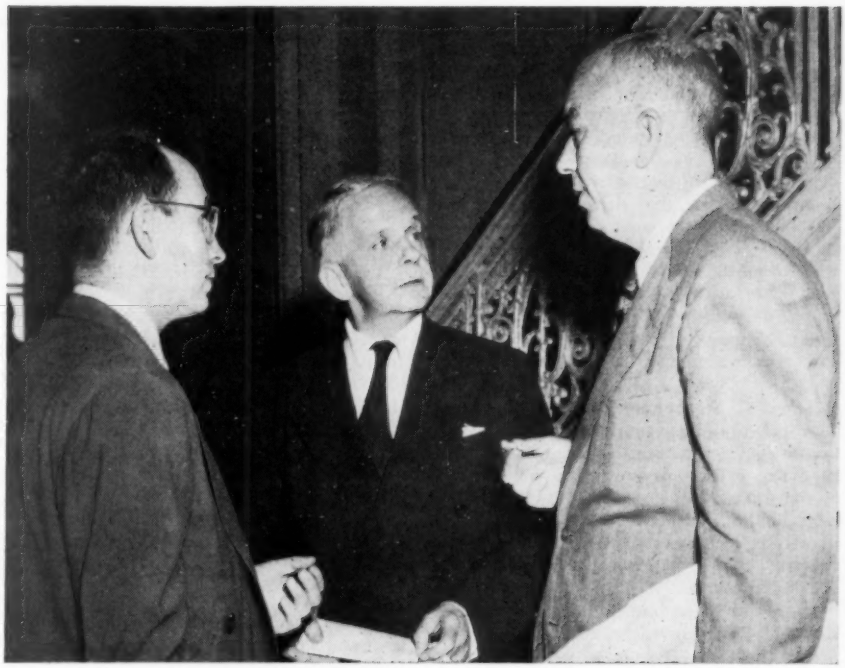
History was made in Cincinnati in July when Eugene T. Weatherly, police chief, held the first public hearing on charges of police abuse filed by Oles Pringle. Mr. Pringle charges that he was beaten without cause by three officers on April 18, 1948, his leg being broken by one of the officers involved.

The public hearing was announced after Judge Charles S. Bell ruled against an injunction to ban the public hearing filed by Robert G. McIntosh, attorney for patrolmen Ted Sadler, John L. Scudder, and Joseph W. Rouse.

The branch viewed the public hearing as a victory as well as a milestone in its fight to abolish what has been termed the "star chamber" methods of the private hearings before the police chief. More than a year ago, before filing eighteen charges of police abuse with the city council, the branch had asked that all hearings be open to the public. The council later appointed a special committee to hear the branch cases, and it was this committee that made the recommendation for open hearings. Theodore M. Berry, branch legal counsel, represented Mr. Pringle at the hearing.

The West End Civic League and branch officials have been given a "polite brush off" in their exchange of letters with the Bell Telephone Company in which these two organizations have asked the telephone company for a conference to discuss the matter of hiring colored switchboard operators and skilled workers.

OREGON: James A. Chrysler, president of the PORTLAND branch, wired Gloster B. Current, director of branches, in regard to Negroes in the recent Oregon floods: "Approximately one thousand Negro families in flood losing everything no evidence of discrimination in handling disaster program community generally has good acceptance of victims regardless of race . . . "



Acme

GIVES VIEWS ON CIVIL RIGHTS—*Walter White (center) talks to reporters on July 8 in Philadelphia, presenting his views on the civil-rights plank in the Democratic party platform.*

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International: That the American government strengthen UN to make it a more effective organization. Immediate UN implementation of the trusteeship and non-self-governing territories provisions of the UN charter. Commendation of the efforts of black folk in British West Africa and the West Indies to attain civil and economic freedom and political power.

LEGAL

Test N. Y. Covenants: The validity of restrictive real estate covenants was tested on June 10 in the New York Court of Appeals when Samuel Richardson, Negro home purchaser, asked the court to declare void, as against the state's public policy, these covenants already ruled unenforceable by the United States Supreme Court. This was the first test of these covenants in New York since the Supreme Court decision of May 3.

In 1946, Mr. Richardson contracted to buy a home in St. Albans, New York, from Mrs. Sophie Rubin. Several property owners who had signed an agreement to keep Negroes out of the area obtained a permanent injunction prohibiting the transfer. The NAACP, through its attorney, Andrew D. Weinberger, undertook the defense of Mr. Richardson.

The injunction, issued at a special term of the Supreme Court in Queens county, was upheld unanimously by the Appellate division last December. The present appeal is based on the United States Supreme Court's decision as well as upon a demand for invalidation of such covenants. The Supreme Court held restrictive covenants legal but unenforceable by state or federal courts.

Attack School Bias: Two Louisiana parish school boards have been charged with discriminating against Negro students in suits filed in the United States district court. The suits against the Orleans and Iberville parish school boards were filed by A. P. Tureau, NAACP attorney of New Orleans.

The Orleans parish board was charged with denying Negro children instruction in certain courses of study afforded white students. The suit also charged that modern and sanitary schools, such as those provided for white students, were not provided for Negroes, and that adult Negroes are barred from the public education program. In addition, the suit claimed that there would be no adequate secondary schools available for the 1,109 Negro children who will be graduated from elementary schools this year.

Ask for New Ingram Trial: The Supreme Court of Georgia was asked on June 14 to reverse the decision of Judge William M. Harper of Americus who on April 6 sentenced Mrs. Rosa Lee Ingram and her two teen-age sons to life imprisonment for the self-defense slaying of John E. Stratford, white neighboring farmer, on November 4, 1947.

Reversal of the decision and a new trial were asked on behalf of Mrs. Ingram and her sons by Austin T. Walden, local attorney and counsel for the Georgia conference of NAACP branches, and Edward R. Dudley of New York, assistant special counsel for the NAACP. The lawyers contended that no evidence to sustain the conviction was offered by the state at the trial. The Ingrams admitted the killing as an act of self-defense.

Mrs. Ingram and her two sons were convicted of first-degree murder by an all-white jury in a one-day trial in Americus on February 3. They were sentenced to execution in the state prison at Reidsville on February 27. A stay of execution was granted and lawyers argued a motion for a new trial before Judge Harper on March 25. He denied the motion but vacated his former sentence of death and handed down the sentence of life imprisonment.

Georgia Salary Case: The case of Samuel L. Davis and other Atlanta, Ga., school teachers for equalization of salaries was reargued in the United States district court in Atlanta on July 8.

The request of Judge E. Marvin Underwood for additional information followed his study of evidence and arguments presented in a six-day trial last November by Edward R. Dudley,

Oliver W. Hill, and Austin T. Walden, NAACP attorneys. The NAACP filed the suit in behalf of Mr. Davis and other Negro teachers in the Atlanta school system, who are asking for a pay scale equal to that of similarly qualified white teachers. Judge Underwood has asked for a re-argument in order to clarify certain classifications, personnel data, and the placements on the merit system scale which were adapted after the case was filed.

INDIGENES

Only Whites Americans: The Treasury Department's practice of reserving the designation "American" for white citizens alone has been challenged by Leslie Perry of the Washington Bureau in a letter to John W. Snyder, secretary of the treasury.

The Department's Bureau of Customs has sent out the following instructions for forms required of all Americans seeking passage for foreign travel:

"Native-born citizens of the United States of all Caucasian or white races, departing for permanent residence in a foreign country, should be recorded by race as 'American.' Other native-born citizens of the United States, viz: African (black), Chinese, Japanese . . . should be classed under their respective designations."

"From a fair reading of this instruction," Mr. Perry wrote, "one would conclude that if you were born in the United States and are white, you are an American. But, if you are a Negro, you are only a 'black'." Mr. Perry asked "why American citizens who happen to be colored are required by the Bureau of Customs to designate themselves as something other than American."

What the Branches Are Doing

IOWA: Sessions of the ninth annual Iowa state conference of branches were held in DES MOINES June 18-20. Because of the absence of the governor, greetings were extended to the conference by Chester B. Acres, state auditor. Gloster B. Current, of the national office, delivered the main address. A special citation was presented to Forrest Seymour, editor-in-chief of the Des Moines *Register and Tribune,* for his paper's long and persistent fight for the rights of Negroes and other minorities in Iowa.

Mrs. Rose Johnson, of Marshalltown, was re-elected president. Other officers named were Luther T. Glanton, Des Moines, first vice-president; Mrs. M. F. Fields, Waterloo, second vice-president; Mrs. C. H. Copeland, Council Bluffs, secretary; Mrs. Alice Hicks, Centerville, assistant secretary; S. Joe Brown, Des Moines, historian; Mrs. Delores Beard, director of junior councils; and Mrs. Viola Gibson, treasurer.

Delegates attended the conference from the following branches: Council Bluffs, Centerville, Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Fort Madison, Marshalltown, Mason City, Ottumwa, and Waterloo.

The annual Ike Smalls gold-cup award for the best achievements went to the Council Bluffs branch. Attorney S. Joe Brown, historian of the conference, is also one of the eleven members of the fifty-year-class of the University of Iowa to be present at the second one-hundred-years history of the university on June 5. He was decorated with a gold medal bearing his name and the seal of the university.

MINNESOTA: Annual membership drive of the DULUTH branch was opened on June 17 with a radio address by R. J. Simmons, branch secretary.

NEW YORK: Membership campaign of the youth council of the NEW YORK branch ran from May 15 to June 15, under the direction of Aurelio Sterling, Jr., vice-president of the council. On June 29, the council presented the youth council choir of Norfolk, Va., in a recital at the Salem Methodist church, 129th street and Seventh avenue. This recital was for the benefit of the Rose Lee Ingram defense fund.

OHIO: Membership campaign of the CINCINNATI branch officially closed on June 7, with more than 4,000 members added to the rolls.

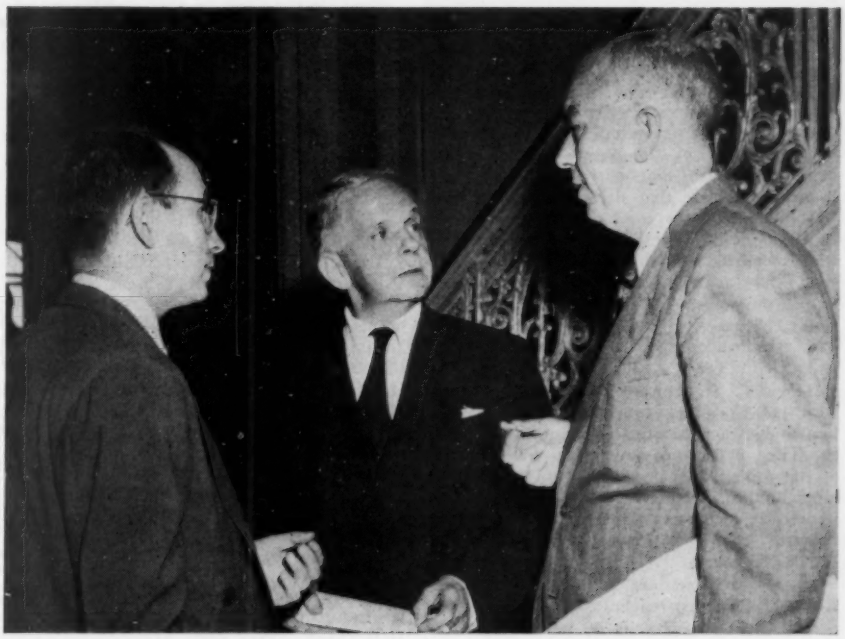
History was made in Cincinnati in July when Eugene T. Weatherly, police chief, held the first public hearing on charges of police abuse filed by Oles Pringle. Mr. Pringle charges that he was beaten without cause by three officers on April 18, 1948, his leg being broken by one of the officers involved.

The public hearing was announced after Judge Charles S. Bell ruled against an injunction to ban the public hearing filed by Robert G. McIntosh, attorney for patrolmen Ted Sadler, John L. Scudder, and Joseph W. Rouse.

The branch viewed the public hearing as a victory as well as a milestone in its fight to abolish what has been termed the "star chamber" methods of the private hearings before the police chief. More than a year ago, before filing eighteen charges of police abuse with the city council, the branch had asked that all hearings be open to the public. The council later appointed a special committee to hear the branch cases, and it was this committee that made the recommendation for open hearings. Theodore M. Berry, branch legal counsel, represented Mr. Pringle at the hearing.

The West End Civic League and branch officials have been given a "polite brush off" in their exchange of letters with the Bell Telephone Company in which these two organizations have asked the telephone company for a conference to discuss the matter of hiring colored switchboard operators and skilled workers.

OREGON: James A. Chrysler, president of the PORTLAND branch, wired Gloster B. Current, director of branches, in regard to Negroes in the recent Oregon floods: "Approximately one thousand Negro families in flood losing everything no evidence of discrimination in handling disaster program community generally has good acceptance of victims regardless of race . . . "



Acme

GIVES VIEWS ON CIVIL RIGHTS—*Walter White (center) talks to reporters on July 8 in Philadelphia, presenting his views on the civil-rights plank in the Democratic party platform.*

What the Regions Are Doing

WEST COAST, CALIFORNIA: Ethel Ray Nance, office secretary of the West Coast regional office, announces that current reports from branches indicate that drives are under way by branches on the coast to reach quotas set by the national office during the 1948 nation-wide membership campaign.

F. G. Luckey, chairman, RICHMOND, Calif., membership committee, reports that from February to June his branch showed 1015 members on file. They started the campaign with 333.

Henry T. S. Johnson, executive secretary, ALAMEDA county branch, states that his branch had a total of 1174 members on June 22. They expect to have 3,000 by the end of the drive.

At BOISE, Idaho, a youth chapter has secured 15 members, secretary Barbara Madry reports.

The branch at WINSLOW, Arizona, has been re-activitated under the leadership of Rev. A. G. Doby, president; Mrs. E. Lee, vice-president; D. W. Harold, secretary; and Mrs. D. W. Harold, treasurer. Fifty-one memberships have been added since January to almost double the membership rolls.

Because of their interest in the Rose Lee Ingram case, students at State College, in SAN JOSE, Calif., have started a college chapter under the guidance of the Santa Clara county branch. Mrs. Roberta Joyner, secretary, reports that students contributed $18.85 to the Ingram fund; the branch donated $20 in addition to its previous donation of $56.90.

According to secretary Mrs. A. L. Barnett, the KLAMATH FALLS, Oregon, branch is planning a series of interracial meetings to discuss such topice as housing, public relations, education, and employment.

NORTHWEST BRANCHES COOPERATE: Branches in the Pacific Northwest have been active this year in working on cooperative projects with community organizations in their respective localities. The following reports have come to the West Coast regional office:

In WALLA WALLA, Washington, the branch is carrying on a very active program, directing its chief attention to eliminating violations of civil-rights laws in respect to accommodations in cafes, hotels, etc. Rev. R. R. Banks is branch president.

From the PORTLAND, Oregon, branch, chairman Ruth M. Flowers announces that her branch is winding up its city-wide drive with a total of 650 adults and 43 youths as members, bring the total to 693. Merit awards were made to Mrs. J. W. Ingersol, who brought in 134 members, and Betty Berry, who brought in 106.

According to Mrs. Kathryn Williams, secretary, the YAKIMA, Washington, branch is carrying out its 1948 program as outlined. Noah Griffin, regional secretary, visited the branch and held conferences during his visit with the superintendent of public instruction, the principal of the high school, the mayor, representatives of the chamber of commerce, the teamsters' union, and faculty members at Junior College.

The SPOKANE, Washington, branch cooperated with other community organizations in a successful fight to have the segregated Booker T. Washington community center withdrawn from community chest support.

In VANCOUVER, Washington, the branch was the first on the coast to reach its quota for the 1948 membership drive, having reported 305 members to date. Mrs. Mary Bailey, secretary, reports that flood conditions in that area have prevented the membership committee from winding up its drive.

According to newspaper accounts from both Vancouver and Portland, as well as personal stories from citizens in these two cities, the branches in these two municipalities played an important role in aiding victims of the Vanport flood. Members of the branches visited the victims of both races, offering them food, shelter, and clothing. Mark A. Smith, president of the branch, was especially commended for his unceasing work, day and night, with the evacuees. Mrs. Mary Bailey, secretary, made her home one of the centers for the distribution of clothing for the flood victims.

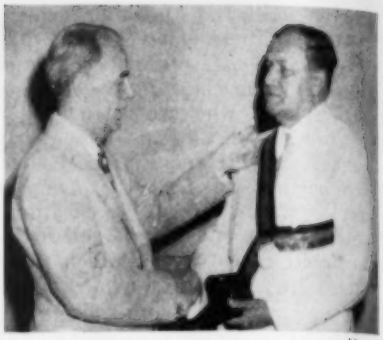
SOUTHWEST, TEXAS: Setting the pace for the Southwest and taking a definite position of leadership among NAACP branches, the HOUSTON, Texas, branch closed its membership drive recently with a record 11,126 members, the largest enrollment in any one branch in the history of the area and exceeding by more than a thousand any previous membership of the Houston branch. This information was recently released by Rev. L. H. Simpson and Mrs. Lulu B. White, president and executive secretary respectively of the branch.

Chairman of the membership drive was J. E. Robinson, and campaign director was Mrs. White. Moses Leroy was the leading captain, his team bringing in more than 1,800 members and he himself writing 796. Mrs. Ruth Smith's team took second honors with 1,161 members; Mrs. Elizabeth Hatch's team was third with 1,076 members. A Chamber cooking range, money for which was raised by Mrs. M. L. Porter's entertainment committee, was the prize that went to Moses Leroy; while Mrs. Smith and Mrs. Hatch were awarded prizes of a Thor washing machine and a string of pearls, respectively. The Thor washing machine was a present to the branch from the Houston Business Men's Club; the pearls and other prizes were donated by various business concerns.

DALLAS: Two organizations, the Independent Funeral Directors Association of Texas and the Lone Star State Medical Association, have each pledged $5,000 to the Texas NAACP and will sponsor two plaintiffs who are expected shortly to file educational suits to bring to the Negroes of the state educational opportunity equal to that enjoyed by the whites. Another organization, The Gulf State Dental Association, has taken similar action under advisement; and so has the newly organized Texas Branch of the National Pharmaceutical Association.

"CIVIL RIGHTS IN TEXAS: This short-short story tells how the Nacogdoches, Texas, crime (*The Crisis, June, pp.* 215-16; *July, p.* 184) looked to a certain observer:

He was trying to get his boy out of jail. The constable had arrested the boy the night before and he wanted to make bond.



Howell

DR. CHANNING TOBIAS *(right) receives the 33rd Spingarn medal from Dr. Edwin R. Embree at NAACP conference.*

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CATALOGUES MAILED ON REQUEST

He went to get lawyer Lowery to help him, and just as an added precaution he took a friend along as witness. You see, the constable had done a lot of "hell raising" among his people (the Negroes) in Nacogdoches, and he felt that a witness would be a restraining influence.

Lawyer Lowery told him to leave the constable alone, and just talk to the justice of the peace about the bond. And he did. Everything went well. The charge was simple assault and the bond was just a hundred dollars. He had signers on the bond worth, $20,000, so Lowery told him.

"Now Ellis (his name was Ellis Hutson), don't you go over there to that courthouse with anything on you that could be called a weapon, like a knife, or anything. Because you don't want to give these people any excuse to hurt you."

"No, sir, I won't," said Ellis, and he didn't.

He was waiting for the justice of the peace to approve his bond when the constable came in. The constable told him that he wanted $40 to pay the fine and didn't want any bond. You see, the constable didn't make any fee unless the fine was paid. He didn't make any money out of bonds.

But Ellis didn't have any $40 and did have a bond. Besides he thought his boy was innocent.

So the constable shot him. Shot him three times. The first bullet was enough to kill him. But the constable wanted to be sure, and bullets were cheap. So he shot Ellis three times, slowly and deliberately. A man can't live on bonds—if he is a constable. And besides, "that nigger" was too old to work and was better dead, anyway. The constable said the "nigger" was trying to cut him with a knife when he shot.

That would seem to be the end of the story in Texas. Just another dead nigger. But things must be changing in Texas. Because a grand jury in Nacogdoches met and indicted the constable for first degree murder. Will the constable be convicted? Well, he was *indicted*, and God knows nobody expected *that*. Maybe the finger of Justice is at last touching the hearts of men.

Book Reviews

SEXUAL HERMENEUTICS

Sex Habits of American Men: A Symposium on the Kinsey Report. Edited by Albert Deutsch. New York: Prentice-Hall, Inc., 1948. X+244pp. $3.00.

About the Kinsey Report: Observations by 11 Experts on "Sexual Behavior in the Human Male." Edited by Donald Porter Geddes and Enid Curie. New York: A Signet Special published by The New American Library of World Literature, Inc., 1948. 166pp. 25¢.

The Ethics of Sexual Acts. By René Guyon. With an Introduction to the Second Printing by Harry Benjamin, M.D. New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1948. XXII+383+XXVII pp. $4.00.

Till Death Do Us Part: The Proposed Five-Year Marriage Law. By Charles Wesley Amlin. Introduction by Carey McWilliams. South Pasadena: Camden House, 1947. 42pp. $1.00.

A difficult book on a controversial subject is almost sure to give rise to exegesis and commentary. And Alfred C. Kinsey's *Sexual Behavior in the Human Male*, which has aroused both furious invective as well as fulsome praise, has been no exception. Two of the titles under review are intended to help the interested but not specially qualified reader to interpret as well as to understand Dr. Kinsey's tables and conclusions. The third title offers a blueprint for that drastic revaluation of our moral and legal codes relating to sex which the Kinsey findings make necessary. The fourth is a tract on marriage.

Mr. Deutsch brings together in *Sex Habits of American Men* a symposium of articles by thirteen experts in various fields, from psychiatry and religion to law and anthropology, discussing from different points of view the social and ethical implications of the Kinsey findings. The articles vary considerably in quality, some of the authors using Kinsey merely as an excuse for writing about their own specialties. Three of the authors write on the religious aspects from the viewpoint of a Protestant, a Catholic, and a Jew, reaching conclusions that are more apologetical than enlightening, since they dwell on only those data which tend to confirm their beliefs. One of the most instructive pieces is Leo Crespi's discussing the validity of Kinsey's sampling procedures. He shows that many of the critics of the report "do not seem to grasp" Kinsey's methods at all. Three other interesting articles are the ones by Morris Ploscowe on "Sexual Patterns and the Law," Robert M. Lindner on "Sexual Behavior in Penal Institutions," and Albert Deutsch's introductory chapter, "Kinsey, the Man and His Project."

The Geddes and Curie tome seems much less concerned with explaining Kinsey than using him as an excuse for the airing of the personal views of the eleven contributors on various aspects of sexuality in relation to their specialities. *About the Kinsey Report*, like the Deutsch book, brings together a battery of experts from such varied fields as the law, anthropology, sociology, economics, and biology.

Both of these books should help the reader to a better understanding of *Sexual Behavior in the Human Male* although they are no substitutes for the original.

Deutsch and other commentators have stressed that the Kinsey report demonstrates the need for a drastic revision of our ethical and legal codes relating to sex behavior. Oddly enough, not one of these commentators seems aware that such a revision, in complete detail, has already been made in the nine volumes of René Charles Guyon's *Studies in Sexual Ethics* and its supplementary legal volume, *The Abolition of Sex Offenses from the Penal Code*. Unfortunately for most Americans, these books were written in French.

The work of Guyon is the logical sequel to the work of Kinsey, and every person who has bought the Kinsey report or any of the books of commentary thereon will inevitably want to read Guyon's work. The biggest news since the Kinsey explosion is that Knopf has reissued the first volume of Guyon's work, first published here in 1934.

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WRITERS

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DANIEL S. MEAD LITERARY AGENCY
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Guyon is shamefully unknown in America and that notwithstanding the fact that *La Légitimité des Actes Sexuels* (The Legitimate Nature of Sexual Acts) was published by Imprimerie Dardaillon as long ago as 1929 and issued here as *The Ethics of Sexual Acts* five years later, with an admirable introduction by Norman Haire. Even Kinsey himself, despite his survey of sex literature, knew nothing of Guyon when he sent his pages to the publisher.

Guyon is one of the most important of modern social philosophers and his monumental work is the result of thirty years of observation and study and ten years of writing. Now a judge in Siam, the seventy-two-year-old Guyon has made outstanding contributions to law, science, philosophy, and literature. His *Studies in Sexual Ethics* are explosive, but that is not because his books are immoral or obscene. Guyon is explosive because he deals with ideas and not statistics. The Vichy government prohibited the sale of his books and the Nazis confiscated and burned all copies that fell into their hands. And though his *Sexual Freedom* (1939), the only other volume to be translated, was published in England it was banned here. "On a beaucoup écrit sur l'amour," explains André Gide; "mais les théoriciens de l'amour sont rares." Guyon is one of those rare theoreticians of love, "today's foremost sex-philosophical writer," probably the most original, and that is why he shocks.

The Ethics of Sexual Acts, reissued with a new introduction by Dr. Harry Benjamin, begins with a careful study of sexuality in infancy and childhood, with a review of the Freudian concepts. Guyon traces the origin and development of sexual taboos among both the primitive and the more civilized races, both ancient and modern, both occidental and oriental. He gives special attention to the Judeo-Christian taboos upon which our Western sexual morality is based. He considers the so-called sexual aberrations, rejects the conventional concepts of normality and abnormality, and concludes that the means by which an individual may choose to satisfy his sexual sense is entirely his own responsibility so long as he does not employ violence or deception. He develops his mechanistic theory of sexuality, likening the sexual sense to taste; the reproductive function to digestion. And nowhere can he find the slightest rational justification for our sexual taboos. Guyon's book is surely one of the most provocative ever written on the controversial subject of sex.

One parenthetic remark before leaving Guyon. It might interest *Crisis* readers to know that Guyon discusses the "Experimental Cross-Breeding of the Races" in the fourth volume of his studies with paeans to the beauty of the non-Aryan woman.

Mr. Amlin's *Till Death Us Do Part* is a tract. It is long on sentiment and hazy thinking but lamentably short on reasoned argument. His proposed five-year marriage law is not new and hardly scratches the surface of our marriage and divorce problems. Le Maréchal de Saxe came up with a similar plan in his *Reveries* 216 years ago. Mr. Amlin wants marriage for a five-year period with option of renewal. He also suggests an alternate form, the first two terms to be five years each, with the option of choosing between a third five-year contract and a life-contract. His argument is that a couple can learn in five years whether they are compatible or not. Incidentally, De Saxe's suggestion was that the five-year contract would terminate if there were no children. If there was a child, the parents could renew the contract for another five years, and so on; the marriage to become indissouble only after three such renewals.

J. W. I.

ALL FOR A DOLLAR

***the lion and the archer*: by robert hayden and myron o'higgins: number one in the counterpoise series 1948: mills bookstore, 408 union street, nashville, tennessee: 13 poems signed by the authors: with a drawing by wm. demby: $1**

yes really it is like that and like this so you can see it is original and l'art and worth a dollar because whenever something is printed in 12 point without capitals you know because it has been known for forty years that it is original and full of dazzleclustered trees and jokes of nacre and ormolu and poltergeists in imperials and of course worth a dollar for a swooney evening on the leopard skin exploring the navel with candybar joy

indeed all for a dollar you can join robert hayden's heart when it escapes from the mended ferris wheel and the clawfoof sarabande in its dance among

metaphorical doors, decors of illusion,
coffeecups floating poised hysterias;
now among mazurka dolls offering
death-heads of peppermint roses and
real violets.

now aint that somepin and dont it prove that *counterpoise* is right in the icecream battle of azure awareness that experimentation is an "absolute necessity in keeping the arts vital and significant in comtemporary life."

yes really it is like that and more like that than like this and maybe just maybe someday somewhen mr hayden will get right into selden rodman's anthology instead of *the negro caravan* (dear mr editor dont worry because you can minuscule the word when it's art) which will prove the oneness of mankind and the vision of being "violently opposed" to the wickedness of thinking that while there is sociology and politics the poet is the first sociologist and the vanguard politician

but before you spend your dollar because it really is like that the sad truth has to be faced that in myron o'higgins the cerebral landscape's full of good brown earth and that it looks like he will scoop it up and sift it and mold it if he isn't "ambushed under the vines" because like a few million others in the gloryland he knows days when

the rain came down in ragged jets
and made a grave along my street

in fact it's got to be said that o'higgins in spite of the o has more poise than counterpoise and that he is a Negro (with a capital) poet in the sense that every good poet who is a Negro is also a Negro poet and that only a eunuch in utopia can be a poet period and no adjective.

finally this o'higgins has roots and enough selfcriticism to know that words alone dont make a poem nor posturings a genius and believe me the young poet who can write this about the young poet is no longer young

Somebody,
Cut his hair
And send him out to play

also the suggestion has an attractive air of blasphemy about it on the last page of *counterpoise* but i may be wrong and you can only find out by spending a dollar with no extra charge for the 2 autographs for which one way or the other you'll surely have a dollar's worth of fun.

cedric dover

Regional Schools

(*Continued from page* 236)

use their personal, political, and organizational influence to overthrow existing segregation and oppose new efforts to pass undemocratic measures. Whenever jim-crow legislation is proposed, protest should be made to governors, congressmen, and the president by letters, resolutions, telegrams, long-distance calls, and personal visits. Furthermore, political candidates and office-holders who endorse or sponsor jim-crow measures should be vigorously opposed at the ballot box. Especially should southern Negroes vote in large numbers in order to bring enlightened leadership to Dixie Land. A beneficient Providence removed Bilbo and the elder Talmadge from the political scene, but a crusading majority of progressive voters will have to dispose of the remaining race-baiting demagogues.

Segregation on Way Out

The fulfilment of the promise of freedom and equality which is the basis of our democracy is long overdue. Eventually, however, and in the not too distant future, the doors of all tax-supported universities will be opened to Negroes. Bigoted politicians may resist but not halt the inevitable abolition of segregation in higher education.

Meanwhile, in these critical times when race prejudice is disgracing America in the family of nations, it is regrettable that southern governors and congressmen are too shortsighted to realize that graduate schools, where mature minds may meet and intelligently face common problems, are probably the best place to inaugurate the elimination of a malignant social dry rot that is spreading toward the very heart of our nation. The longer segregation is retained, the less respect the citizens of other countries will have for our preachments about democracy and Christianity. Negroes serve not only

as the conscience of this nation but also as the index to the genuine attitude of white Americans toward darker people throughout the world.

SENATE VOTE ON REGIONAL SCHOOL COMPACT

This is the way the Senate voted on Senator Morse's motion to send back to its Judiciary Committee for further study the compact which, if passed, would have given Congressional approval to segregated regional schools:

For Sending It Back, 38

Republicans, 29

Ball (Minn.)	Ives (N. Y.)
Brewster (Me.)	Langer (N. Dak.)
Bricker (Ohio)	Lodge (Mass.)
Bridges (N. H.)	Malone (Nev.)
Brooks (Ill.)	Martin (Pa.)
Buck (Del.)	Millikin (Colo.)
Butler (Neb.)	Morse (Oreg.)
Capper (Kans.)	Reed (Kans.)
Cooper (Ky.)	Saltonstall (Mass.)
Cordon (Oreg.)	Smith (N. J.)
Dworshak (Idaho)	Tobey (N. H.)
Ferguson (Mich.)	Vandenberg (Mich.)
Flanders (Vt.)	Wherry (Neb.)
Gurney (S. Dak.)	Williams (Del.)
Hickenlooper (Iowa)	

Democrats, 9

Barkley (Ky.)	McMahon (Conn.)
Downey (Calif.)	Myers (Pa.)
Johnson (Colo.)	Robertson (Va.)
Lucas (Ill.)	Taylor (Idaho)
Magnuson (Wash.)	

Against The Motion, 37

Republicans, 10

Cain (Wash.)	Knowland (Calif.)
Capehart (Ind.)	Moore (Okla.)
Eaton (Mont.)	Watkins (Utah)
Hawkes (N. J.)	Wiley (Wis.)
Kem (Mo.)	Young (N. Dak.)

Democrats, 27

Byrd (Va.)	McClellan (Ark.)
Connally (Tex.)	McFarland (Ariz.)
Eastland (Miss.)	McGrath (R. I.)
Ellender (La.)	McKellar (Tenn.)
Fulbright (Ark.)	O'Conor (Md.)
George (Ga.)	O'Daniel (Tex.)
Hatch (N. Mex.)	O'Mahoney (Wyo.)
Hayden (Ariz)	Russell (Ga.)
Hill (Ala.)	Sparkman (Ala.)
Hoey (N. C.)	Stewart (Tenn.)
Holland (Fla.)	Thomas (Okla.)
Johnston (S. C.)	Thomas (Utah)
Kilgore (W. Va.)	Tydings (Md.)
Maybank (S. C.)	

This tally shows that 29 Republicans joined 9 Democrats to support the motion, while 27 Democrats and 10 Republicans teamed to oppose it.

Further analysis of the balloting discloses very interesting facts. Senators Alben W. Barkley (D.-Ky.), John Sherman Cooper (R.-Ky.), and A. Willis Robertson (D.-Va.) joined Northerners who voted to pigeonhole the bill.

On the other hand, Senators Alexander Wiley (R.-Wis.) and J. Howard McGrath (D.-R. I.) helped to oppose recommittal. Wiley, chairman of the Senate judiciary committee, steered the bill on the floor. In a possible gesture to appease Southerners who are pouting because of Mr. Truman's civil-rights proposals, McGrath, chairman of the Democratic National Committee, placed himself in the paradoxical position of endorsing simultaneously the President's program which calls for the elimination of segregation and the southern politicians' regional school compact which provides for the perpetuation of segregation.

Far From Home

(Continued from page 244)

proves that racial covenants ultimately defeat their own purpose to conserve values and estimates the potentialities and weaknesses of non-racial conservation agreements as substitutes. The analysis is solid, detailed and comprehensive with a wealth of illustrative material drawn in large measure from personal study and observation. The tendency at times to repetition of concepts and extended citation may be attributed to the desire for complete documentation and proof by weight of evidence in areas now submerged under false concepts frozen into acceptability by decades of apathy and loose thinking.

Approaching Crossroads

We have been approaching for some time a crossroads in housing minorities. Buttressed by racial covenants and other restrictive devices, cities have met urban migration of Negroes with increased concentration in sharply defined areas. Swelling numbers and heightened economic status press relentlessly against the ghetto walls. With too few houses for everybody, competition for living space is too often translated into racial tension. The barring of judicial enforcement of covenants together with increase in the supply of housing will tend to expand the ghetto walls. But racial covenants are still legal and new restrictive devices already appear; financing and land control transactions may tighten; distorted city planning and controlled urban redevelopment may produce more "restricted" Stuyvesant Towns and Rivertons. Such devices may be utilized in combination to contain expanding racial populations and enforce their isolation from the total community. It is Dr. Weaver's thesis that this road leads to excesive social, economic and political debits, thwarts the rebuilding of our cities and frustrates the democratic way of life at home and diminishes our prestige abroad.

The other road follows the lines of sound city planning and urban development, and the realistic application of democratic public policy. Restrictive lines of caste and class and race must give way before consideration of the needs and desires of the total citizenry. The towns and cities of tomorrow are to reflect arrangements of homes and playgrounds, industry and parking lots, schools and shopping centers designed for the comfortable and gracious living of a democratic people. The resources of private industry and public endeavor are to be fully employed to give us the kinds of neighborhoods that reflect recognition of individual rights, equality of opportunity and the normal concourse of people and families of the many racial and national origins that constitute the variety and vigor of the American community and nation.

Book Challenging

Projecting the possibilities of these two paths into the open arena of public policy will afford a democratic people the opportunity to choose the way they want. It is not to be left to the whim only of real estate boards, home builders, home financing institutions and the organizations that reflect their will. *The Negro Ghetto* presents a challenge not only to the building, real estate and financing fraternity, nor only to the students of housing, city planning and urban redevelopment but even more to those who determine governmental policy at local, state and federal levels. Since in a democracy these determinations ultimately must reflect public opinion, it is to every individual citizen concerned about the welfare of his family, his home, his neighborhood, his city and his nation that this book ultimately appeals.

To Robert Weaver goes the credit for the institution of racial relations administrative techniques into governmental housing programs, establishment of the forerunner of the FEPC concept in an administrative formula to guarantee the equitable employment of minority groups in building construction labor, the identification of racial covenants with the space needs of Negroes and, logically, the substitution of objective occupancy standards for the preservation of property values. *The Negro Ghetto* will stand as a landmark to high statesmanship in housing policy and racial relations.

LEGAL DIRECTORY

The following directory of some of the many colored lawyers in this country is carried in response to numerous inquiries from readers desiring to contact attorney outside their home towns. The Crisis maintains no legal bureau, and the N.A.A.C.P. handles only cases involving color discrimination, segregation or denial of citizen rights.

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and
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Telephone: CHerry 1835

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Telephone: Walnut 2-1042

Theodore Spaulding
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Telephone: LOcust 1317

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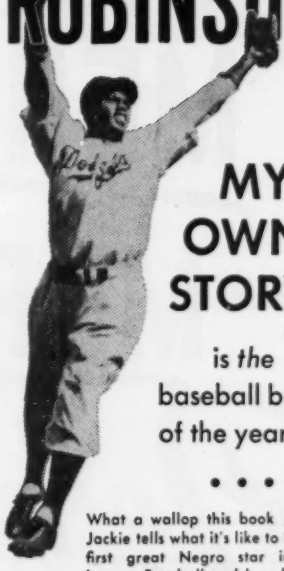

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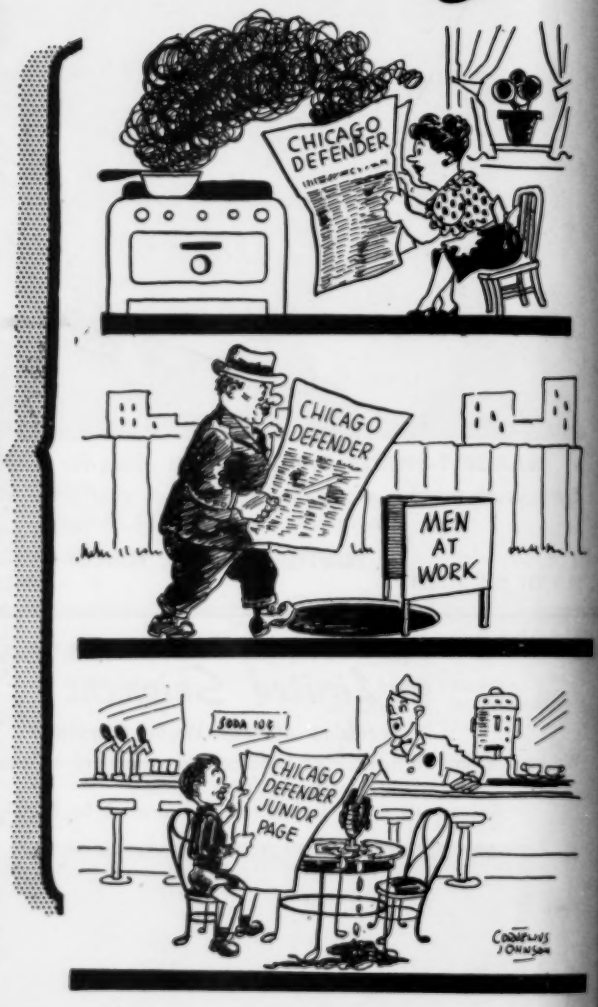

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